

Graphic



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From the Inside

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.

Until last Sunday one of the most remarkable features of the civic campaign was that the "Examiner" had assumed no editorial position whatever, either upon the issues of the contest or upon the personnel of the mayoralty candidates. The "Examiner's" lack of position would have been extraordinary for any other paper of its circulation and power in any other city of the world. But San Franciscans by this time are accustomed to Hearst's political vagaries, and, apparently, do not resent or despise them sufficiently to injure the pat-

ronage of his paper. Only a small proportion of the "Examiner's" patrons can expect instruction or edification from its contents; the majority want to be interested, amused, shocked or thrilled, and find the Hearst paper easily first as a sensation-monger.

The "Examiner" certainly furnished a sensation last Sunday morning, when it appeared with a full-page editorial supporting Daniel A. Ryan for the mayoralty. It's new-born enthusiasm for the head of the Republican ticket was set forth with painfully elaborated argument, and the decision

that Ryan was "the kind of a man San Francisco needs in this city's crisis" was arrived at only after a prayerful process of elimination. After dissection of the "unique problem," of the "complex situation," the "Examiner's" verdict is that "Mr. P. H. McCarthy fails utterly to meet most of the requirements;" that "Dr. E. R. Taylor, of irreproachable private character and of unshakable integrity, lacks the equally potent essential of virility and effective efficiency," and that "Mr. Daniel A. Ryan more nearly fills to the full, the needs of the hour."

(Continued on Page 6)

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Matters of Moment

"Lest We Forget."

While the daily newspapers are doing a deal of crowing and "scaresheading" over the recent conviction of the Santa Fe road in the United States Courts, the offense being rebating; and while these same papers are diverting themselves in figuring up the amount of fines that may be imposed, it might as well to bear in mind a few things about the Santa Fe and its history in connection with the development of Southern California.

Whatever may be the amount of the fine that will be imposed, the great mass of the people of the State, the merchants and the business men generally, will not rejoice. The Santa Fe Company has the friendship of the community, no matter whether it has been guilty of technical violations of the law, or not.

No railroad that ever came to California, or ever will come, has treated the business men and the people as a whole, with as much decency as the Santa Fe. The Santa Fe, as a rule, has been fair; it's officials have been courteous, and it's patrons have not been treated as serfs.

Compared with what has been given to the Southern Pacific, what has the Santa Fe received in favors? The Santa Fe has not asked for a spur track in Los Angeles in the last eight years that was not first put up to the Southern Pacific for the asking; if the Southern Pacific had no use for the privilege, then the Santa Fe was given a chance.

Let us examine a few historical facts. The Santa Fe obtained a franchise into this city in December, 1886. For fifteen years the road was bitterly fought by the Southern Pacific, but held it's own fairly well. Yet in every deal, the Southern Pacific received the best of it, as far as the city authorities could direct things in that manner.

Before the Southern Pacific would lay a tie in this city or county, it asked for and was granted free right of way, free depot and shop sites, \$350,000 in county bonds,

\$75,000 in city bonds, and the city's half interest in the Wilmington railroad, then in operation from Los Angeles to Wilmington. Many other gifts came the Southern Pacific's way, and the total bonus that went to the road was easily over \$1,000,000. The property that went to the Southern Pacific for nothing is worth today, perhaps, \$5,000,000. Yet the Southern Pacific never did cease demanding until the Santa Fe was on the border line of the state. From that time until the present the Southern Pacific has been busy hampering the newer arrival.

The Santa Fe reached California in the boom of 1885 and 1886. It paid for everything that it got at boom prices. When its construction gang came to cross the Southern Pacific tracks near San Bernardino, the way was blocked with a ponderous Southern Pacific engine while the law took it's slow course.

The moment that the Santa Fe began to do business there was a change in rates. The freight charges on a car of oranges, from here to New York, dropped from \$600 to \$325. All overland freight rates went down with a rush. Overland passenger rates took a big drop.

Local rates were also reduced; as, for instance, a round-trip ticket to Colton, went from \$6.00 to \$3.25; round-trip to Anaheim, from \$3.00 to \$1.60; round-trip to Santa Ana, from \$4.00 to \$2.00. Wherever the roads met in competition, the same sort of reductions were apparent.

Conceding that of late years the friction between the roads has been reduced, conceding that the Harriman interests can make their voices felt in the affairs of the Santa Fe, conceding that there have been pooling deals and freight rate agreements and all of the other jobs which railroads hatch up for the benefit of themselves, it is still maintained that this section of California owes a debt of gratitude to the Santa Fe, and that whatever fine the Federal authorities will impose upon the road will not be received with anything like the degree of joyousness which would mark the reception of a fine on the Southern Pacific.

Fol-de-rol in the Schools.

The Graphic takes pleasure in presenting this week another article by A. B. C., an educator of wide experience and ample qualifications, as to what is the matter with the public schools. A. B. C. holds that the university idea is responsible for much of the half-baked elementary education now imparted in these institutions. The ideas of this correspondent are respectfully referred to the school authorities:

Since last week's issue of Graphic I've seen the city editor, eye to eye. He's more than half convinced. When wholly so, he'll help. Therefore this further talk.

This is direct to the city editor: Now then, sir, you and I to it for the good of the children. Your sword is sharp and sure. I would fain have it hew with me for them. Here is your position:

"We hold that too much time is devoted to music, drawing, sloyd, cooking and such things, and that this time would be better devoted to arithmetic, reading, geography, grammar and other branches recognized as common school studies."

And here is my position: The lamentable failure, which is conceded, to produce adequate results in "branches recognized as common school studies" is due not to the presence of "music and such things" in our schools, but wholly to the promotion system, which is chargeable directly to the University of California. And, further, were it not for the presence of "such things" therein, the failure of the schools to produce would be far worse than it is. So, to the facts that tell.

A grammar school of eight grades should be a complete entity. Its business should be to fit young people for those duties in life that are common to all, and that are all, as a matter of fact, to at least seventy-five per cent. of the people. The fact that the means used to effect this and will fit the young people also for further training, if they want it, and can get it, is a secondary consideration. Here, then, enters first, the promotion idea, to the confusion of the perfection idea. The secondary consideration is forced by the University of California to become the primary consideration. Result—partial paralysis of the grammar school.

"They don't want to teach you anything. They just want you to go to the high school." Ah! "Out of the mouths of babes," if you please, but I've heard it for years, and to me it is a sacred call for help. Children are realists. They are helpless, but you can't fool them.

Mark you right here, Mr. City Editor, if the very life essence of these grammar schools were not thus polluted by the promotion idea, your child would be able to add election returns when he comes out of them, and he wouldn't have to go to High School, nor would he put in any more time

than he does now. If the orders to teachers emanating from the president of the University, and filtering through superintendents and principals were "Prepare these young people for ordinary life FIRST, then we'll consider higher things," then we'd get results. But, alas, for the children, the orders are "Push 'em up, push 'em up! So many pages in so many books: push 'em up! So many marks will do it; push 'em up! All this lower work amounts to nothing. The University is all. Look to US for your standard. Push 'em up!"

Is it any wonder, Mr. Editor, that the children turn to "such things," which you condemn, with a cry of relief? Is it any wonder that the "common people," blindly groping for value received, have laid hold upon these things and forced them in and held them there in spite of virulent opposition? These at least are real. All reality has been taken out of the "studies recognized" because they are presented solely as a means to an end, and that end a university one, which the people do not comprehend, and to which but a small per cent. of them ever attain. You may set it down as certain, sir, that but for the relief given by "such things," the present condition of unrest and dissatisfaction with regard to our public schools would soon change to open revolt.

By the utile only shall our schools stand and prosper, and that which, like your arithmetic, is utile by nature, can be rendered inutile by being debased to a "secondary" position at the feet of a university idea, or emasculated and debauched by a promotion system. That this is exactly what has happened to arithmetic, grammar, geography, etc., in our public schools, and that it would not be so were the grammar school an entity I could prove specifically in each case had I the space; but it must suffice to say "I speak whereof I know, and testify to what I have seen."

And if the High School were an entity? Here you open up a subject upon which one could write reams and the half would never be told. I hesitate to speak briefly on a subject so vast, yet one may indicate a line of thought though he may not elaborate it. At least you will see that herein your "Fol-de-rol" adjusts itself quickly and permanently.

With the grammar schools an entity, young people of say sixteen years would be in a position, with the help of their interested elders, to decide what to do with themselves. I would not admit to a High School under that age, nor until that decision was made.

Then comes the young person to the manager of the High School: "I want to learn such and such a trade." "Very well. Four years will do it. Here is your course." Again: "I want to become an expert stenographer." "All right. Two years. Here you are." Again: "I have chosen such and such a profession." "That's good. Takes eight years, you know. We'll give you four. Then you can go anywhere for the others." Yet again: "I want to specialize along this line." "Yes? One year of this will do you. Then you can go—where it is." Just once more: "It is not necessary for me to earn. I seek a broad and liberal culture only." "Ah! This is it. Four years leading direct to the university, and three to travel."

It is enough, Mr. Editor. You see I said well that one could write reams. But this is what you want, and be it known to you that this is what we are coming to, slowly, and with pain, yet surely, and largely by reason of the royal fight being put up by the advocates of the varieties which you term "Fol-de-rol." They alone are responsible for our Polytechnic Schools, and these schools, though in embryo, are the beginning of the good end. In proof that they are so, note that classic Berkeley is now at last putting one in, and that while its presence is due solely to practical Superintendent Waterman, yet when the subject of bonds for it was before the people, there stood upon the platform classic Principal James and ultra-cultured President Wheeler, saying that, though this was out of their line, they had been "compelled by long years of observation to give it their hearty approval."

Whereby you see, sir, that we apostles of the utile are winning and will eventually overcome the inertia of a false system simply because we are right. But we need your help, you who care enough to dare. If this statement of the facts that argue be not enough to give it to us, then let me put it to you thus:

The people pay immense sums yearly for education. Seventy-five per cent. of the people, those who do most of the paying, get very little value received because the grammar schools are prostituted by the "higher up." Ninety per cent. of the remainder—or, say, twenty-two per cent. of the whole—get more value, but not adequate value, because they never get beyond the High School, which is again the

victim of the "higher up." Finally, say, three per cent. of the whole get full value, if we admit that a university education is such value.

Talk about "special privileges!" Tell me of the many paying for the few! Would you tolerate for an instant such a state of things in any other line of public business? Nay, nay! It is well to support a university at the expense of the State so that those of our youths who need and can get what it offers may have it. It is well to offer as a sample of the university idea a gentleman so admirably correct in all ways as is the cultured Benjamin Ide Wheeler, and even to have him visit our city, stopping at the Hotel Alexandria and telling elite City clubs about the Ought-to-be. It is well to do this, I say, and mean it. I raise no hand against the University as such, nor hold the hand of him who does. BUT, mark the size of it! It is not well, not even necessary, to do all this by robbing our children of their inalienable right to an education fitted to their individual needs. It is not well to pay the people's money for the alleged perfection of three, while the other ninety-seven suffer for that which is rightfully theirs, and are injured by the imposition of that which they do not want.

Yet you, sir, who feel all this, are striking at the only hand that helps—the hand of the utile. Please stop. A. B. C.

Live and Learn.

The thoughtful element of the community which studies the liquor problem carefully and dispassionately will find much significance in recent occurrences in Redlands and Sacramento.

Mr. D. M. Linnard, who has been trying to obtain a hotel license for the Casa Loma—admittedly a hotel which caters to the law-abiding and the better class of guests—has withdrawn his application for a special election to be held in Redlands to decide upon the issuance of the license. Mr. Linnard does not desire to incur the enmity of the radical prohibitionists of the place. He admits that a table permit is necessary to the success of the Casa Loma, but he will conduct just such a hotel as the people want. Redlands's wants, it would appear, can be satisfied by a coffee and doughnut restaurant, or a "cafeteria." Redlands need not expect to secure the patronage that goes to such hotels as the Green, the Glenwood, the Raymond, the Maryland, the Potter and the Coronado Beach.

On the other hand, the labor unionists of Sacramento have adopted a resolution against the proposed elimination of saloons from the residence districts of that city. The reason assigned is that they think this movement is a preliminary to Sunday closing, and other restrictions that will make Sacramento a "dry" town. At present saloons are scattered all over the city of Sacramento, away out in the residence districts. Every grocery store in the city but one sells liquor, and no child can be sent to the store for a loaf of bread or a roll of butter without coming in contact with the liquor traffic. It certainly seems a rational idea to propose to restrict saloon licenses to the business part of town.

Redlands and Sacramento have much to learn about a sane and decent regulation of the liquor trade. In particular it is suggested to the retail liquor dealers of Sacramento that they send a representative man to Los Angeles and study the effect of a limited number of licenses, and of restricting the liquor trade to the business district. It is safe to say that not ten retail liquor dealers in Los Angeles would favor an increase in the number of licenses; their licenses are an asset to them under existing ordinances. Neither would more than ten of the two hundred favor the repeal of the ordinance restricting the retail liquor trade to the

business districts. With the trade kept within these limits, there is little agitation against the liquor business that is worthy of notice.

On the other hand, it is suggested that a representative body of Redlands prohibitionists be invited to spend a week at the Glenwood Hotel in Riverside. By doing so, they would learn something to their advantage.

Who Owns Fourth Street?

Many times the "Graphic" has propounded the question "Who Owns Fourth Street?" When Walter Cosby caused a blockade of the cars on that thoroughfare between Hill and Broadway, a beginning was made in determining the question of proprietorship. When a police court jury acquitted Walter Cosby of the charge which was brought at the instance of the Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad, it was made plain to all who think that twelve men at least believed that the Los Angeles-Pacific has established no proprietary rights.

Yet, to all intents and purposes, the Los Angeles-Pacific acts as if it owns the lion's share of that section of the street. It monopolizes most of the street, and what it doesn't take for a switchyard, Mr. Arthur Letts, of the Broadway Department Store, appropriates as a delivery and receiving department.

Immediately after the decision of the police court jury the Evening "News" made a plea for leniency for the Los Angeles-Pacific Company, setting forth that the company had been delayed in its plan of providing a suitable depot building on Hill Street, between Fourth and Fifth; that the company's project of sending a tunnel westward had been held up; and that the public ought to be lenient with the corporation. In other words, that the Los Angeles-Pacific Company should continue as tenant-at-will of the city on that particular block on Fourth Street, so long as it suits the convenience of the railroad managers.

In some particulars we have a deal of sympathy with the Los Angeles-Pacific; in others we have none. For instance, we believe that the school authorities made an egregious blunder in trying to get "damages" for constructing the tunnel under the Olive Street school property. When the money market was easy, when every industry and business was booming along, the street railroad company could have started its tunnel and been under way much more easily than now. The benefit to the people as a whole, would have been so material, that the city could well have afforded to have given that lot to the company as a bonus to go ahead, to say nothing of granting a right of way under the property, which would probably have caused no damage whatever.

In other particulars, as stated, we have no sympathy at all for the Los Angeles-Pacific. There is nothing to prevent the company from using its lot on Hill Street, between Fourth and Fifth, as a temporary depot site, laying permanent tracks. When the permanent depot goes up it can be erected on the site without disturbing the tracks in the least. That would relieve the Fourth Street blockade, but rather than do this, the company, apparently, prefers to discommodate the public. Then as we have previously pointed out the attempt of the company to lay a third rail on Hill Street, from

Fourth to Eighth, and on Sixteenth Street, from Georgia to Burlington, where it had no franchise, was a consummate piece of public service corporation impudence and nerve.

The people of Los Angeles are entitled to a square deal on this Fourth Street blockade problem, and it is the duty of the

authorities in the city hall to see that this square deal is given. Why not, as a solution, give the Los Angeles-Pacific a reasonable but fixed period of time to transfer its depot to the site purchased for the purpose?

As for Mr. Letts and his delivery and receiving department—provided by the big,

stupid public without cost on Fourth Street—he should be told to vacate, and cease monopolizing part of the street for his private pecuniary benefit. Let him put a driveway into his building from the Fourth Street side, and let him use some of his floor space for his delivery and receiving business.

Trash Usurping Place of Art in the Drama

W. L. HUBBARD, IN CHICAGO TRIBUNE

[The Lesson can be applied in Los Angeles.—Ed. Graphic.]

Pessimism is not pleasant. It is neither a comfortable thing to carry about with you nor to present to other people. It is much healthier and decidedly more comfortable to look on the bright side of life and its conditions and to believe firmly in the good fundamental doctrine that all things are for the best. All things, undoubtedly, are for the best, and when sufficient time has passed and our mental vision has become cleared and properly adjusted we can look back to what seemingly was the greatest possible calamity and discover good that has come from it. For there is nothing that comes to pass which does not work out eventually for betterment somewhere along the line. But when the troublous conditions are upon us—when we are thick in it—only unswerving faith and a good hard application of self-lecturing and self-reasoning will keep us in the place where we can see the light and hold on to our cheerfulness. It is at such times that pessimism comes lumbering in and takes possession of mind and spirit.

A pessimistic attitude where the theatrical season just beginning in Chicago is concerned would seem in all probability entirely out of place and unjustified. Managers and amusement folk in general, doubtless would point to the wonderful prosperity of the country and to the liberal patronage that all classes of entertainment are having bestowed upon them. The assertion would be made, and would be not unwarranted, that the prospects for a season of success and big financial profits are of the brightest. And be it stated here that there is no intention of trying to belittle the importance of the financial side of the theatrical and general amusement business. Art is beautiful and noble, but art without money to assist it and keep it going is in a bad plight. But unfortunately we have come in this enterprising land of ours to estimate art values almost wholly on the basis of financial earnings. The box office and its returns are the sole standards of the worth of an entertainment in the eyes of the majority of the people who have the amusement destinies of the country in their control. The resultant conditions are not pleasant to contemplate, neither do they promise well for the future of the theater and of the drama as an art.

If the offerings at the theaters in Chicago be taken week after week it will be found that exceedingly few of them are of anything more than the lightest possible worth, and the most ephemeral interest. Six weeks the present season now has been open and yet how many theater-goers can recall an entertainment that has given them anything of real value? Mr. Sothern was here for two weeks, and with "The Fool

Hath Said in His Heart" and "If I Were King" offered performances of beauty not only from the care with which the stage settings and pictures were considered and prepared, but in which there were certain acting values of worth. "The Hypocrites," albeit preachy and dealing with an unpleasant subject in a raw way, was an endeavor at a serious drama, and the company presenting it was, in the main, well selected and of merit. "The Man from Home," which came to the Studebaker and made an unexpected success, is a comedy, well written, and the acting of Mr. Hodge and of Mr. Plympton brings to light two players who are actors.

But even these four plays, what one of them has enduring qualities? And of the other pieces that have held the stage, what would be the result of applying to them the highest standards of value. "Mlle. Modiste," which Fritz Scheff reappeared in for a fortnight, is probably the best light opera on the American stage today, and would in a pinch, be able to stand comparison with the Gilbert and Sullivan works and those of the ablest German and French composers. "The Talk of New York" is a jolly entertainment, made pleasant through the presence of Victor Moore and his agreeable personality, but what of mental, moral, spiritual, literary, or musical worth does the patron carry home with him from the witnessing of the performance?

What does any one really get from "The Little Cherub," "The Girl Rangers," "The Red Mill," "The White Hen," "The Orchard," "The Straight Road," "Brewster's Millions," "Artie," "Knight for a Day," "The Girl Question," and their kind? Stage splendor characterizes most of them, but do any of them charm by their beauty, their artistic symmetry and completeness or by any poetic idea that is made visible or audible in them? Does any one go home from seeing them with any thought higher than having had "some fun?" Has there been expressed in one of them a sentiment that gives food for serious consideration? Has there been disclosed a scene or voiced a phrase which was of such beauty that it brought even momentary forgetfulness of everyday conditions and roused the mind or soul to a state above the ordinary?

The common, the showy, the tawdry, and not infrequently the vulgar and the suggestive are the elements out of which our theatrical offerings at the present time are almost wholly made up. Lean, terribly lean from an art standpoint is the great mass of the stuff that is put forward.

The managers are largely to blame, but not entirely. The public is by no means without responsibility in the matter. How often is heard expressed the sentiment, "I don't want to go to anything serious at the

theater?" The argument is put forward repeatedly that life is so full of anxiety that the evening's entertainment must of necessity be of a light character.

The argument is, in small part, defensible, but in the main it is faulty. What men and women who live such a life of rush as does the average American really need for entertainment is change of mental activity, not complete cessation of it. Recreation is obtained by putting the mind or body to employment of some kind other than that which it just has been doing. The man whose mind has been busied all day long with matters commercial or professional needs but to turn to the considering of something beautiful or poetic to bring rest to his mind. Such a change of mental action will do far more toward resting both the brain and the whole physical makeup than will letting the eyes or ears employ themselves for two or three hours with mere dribble, glitter, and boisterousness. This latter does not rest nor refresh. It merely dulls. For it gives the mind nothing of worth in the way of different material wherewith to busy itself or to hark back to when the regular work of the following day is resumed.

An entertainment, in order to be of worth, does not need to be heavy and solemn in character. A light comedy, a merry opera in which a truly amusing book and graceful, worthy music are combined, or a poetic drama, whose text possesses something of fantasy and verbal charm will give rest and refreshment to a mind wearied by stren-

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nous application to the rushing duties every day existence imposes. To laugh and enjoy are the best possible things, but the laughter and enjoyment, to be beneficial, should come from something that has in it a modicum of worth. The laughter that follows the voicing of vulgarity, the showing of the suggestive, the contemplating of the common, the rough, the coarse, or the mediocre is a laughter which hurts instead of improves him who laughs.

A person need but be a frequent theater-goer and be but even moderately observant to be able to realize what a change, not for the better, has come over our amusement public within the last five or ten years. Speeches and actions which a few years ago would have shocked and been heavily scored are accepted now not only without demur, but are laughed at and applauded. Profanity now is more common on the stage than it is in the street or the shop. Mention need but to be made of infidelity to the marriage relations in order to win a guffaw from the majority of auditors. Disrespect of children for parents and for all authority is the recipient of applause and giggles. Flirtations and advances which have licentiousness as their sole end are smiled at and approved. Flings and slurs cast at religion and at things formerly deemed sacred are ticklers to the risibles of the great mass of play-goers. Nothing is respected; nothing is safe. Even in our better plays and dramas these unpleasant factors find place and are laughed at. While as for our musical comedies and vaudeville shows, the most of them are built up solely from such material.

And the coarsened taste which results from the careless laughing at things objectionable and questionable finds its reflection

in the entertainment supplied. The good and the worthy disappear more and more from sight, and the common, the empty, and the noxious come more and more to the fore.

Musical comedies, which, as a rule, are but little other than bad vaudeville shows, are offered with increasing frequency, and vaudeville is rushing forward.

We here in Chicago today should be in mourning, for, with the introduction of "advanced vaudeville," the Auditorium becomes lost to all that which is good and best, and for which it has stood ever since its erection. Unless the vaudeville undertaking knows failure, the beautiful house and one of the most perfect concert rooms in the world is rendered useless so far as music and musical art are concerned. This magnificent Auditorium was built in the enthusiasm resultant from a series of operatic performances given under festival conditions, and at prices which made attendance possible to a large number of people and at reasonable prices. It was to be made a concert hall and opera house where music of the finest kind could be placed within the reach of the great general public. The undertaking was begun in a mood of broad public spiritedness, and was carried through with a success not dreamed of even by its promoters. The hall turned out to be acoustically the most perfect possible. Its superior was not to be found, and its equals were but few. For several seasons the spirit of the "house for the public's good" was observed with considerable success. Our opera seasons were of from three to five weeks' duration, our orchestral concerts were given there, and prices were held at the reasonable schedule.

Later came a change in policy. Higher

prices were charged and less of opera was offered. Orchestra hall was erected, and took from the Auditorium the orchestral concerts. And now comes vaudeville and closes the house permanently, so far as musical performances are concerned. The one place in the city which stood for something really high, and fine, and public spirited in the musical world now becomes the home of 50 cent vaudeville. The quality of the entertainment may be of the "advanced" variety, but the desecration of the opera house and concert room built for the good of the citizens of Chicago can but cause regret.

And what is to be done about all these conditions, which are the cause of regret to those who look the amusement situation in the face? A great deal should be done, but probably nothing will. We are in the hands of managerial powers who care not a whit for the artistic or the worthy—who regard the monetary as the sole aim, and who justify themselves with the statement that they give the public whatever it wants. They offer that which leads the public downward rather than upward, and not until that public arouses itself and asks for something better and higher, and shows by way of the box office that it's asking is sincere, can conditions be changed.

Meanwhile the offerings become weaker, and the men and women who are employed on the stage find their powers being left undeveloped or being slowly killed by systems and conditions which make it obligatory upon them to play the same role for years in succession. Much, indeed, of faith in the doctrine of "All is for the best" must the person have who observes these things and grows not pessimistic concerning the American stage of today.

From the Inside

(Continued from page 2)

Significantly enough, in view of its large clientèle south of Market Street, the "Examiner" "knows nothing against Mr. McCarthy." It expresses its sorrow that McCarthy "seems at this time to have fallen into an unfortunate situation."

Of Dr. Taylor the "Examiner" finds "the mellowed graces of his personal nature, the gentle attributes that have attended his communion with the muses, the trustful gentleness that is deepening in the sunset of

his admirable life, are qualities that endear him as a man, but render him insufficient to assume the armor of war and win a desperate fight." Of his three months in office "nothing of progress has occurred and nothing of progress is promised." Furthermore, Dr. Taylor is arraigned for having been "so shamefully used by his advisers" as to father the appointments of the "odorous" Biggy and of Michael Casey, who was appointed obviously only because he was believed to control a certain amount of votes."

Rudolph Spreckels, Dictator.

Then the "Examiner" pays its respects to the men "in the private cabinet of this good, honest Mayor," of whom "Mr. Rudolph Spreckels stands first." The "Examiner" does not gloss "the autocratic political kingdom he is seeking to construct. He seeks to be the god behind the demi-god, with power to grant the purification of an immunity bath to all who bow their heads in reverence to this sway."

Associated with Rudolph Spreckels is "the freebooter, Fremont Older, who has been denounced from almost every platform in the city, by priests and public men; charlatan of an infamous newspaper with which he infests the community. The 'Boughten Bulletin' is an ancient phrase for San Francisco, and one justly earned."

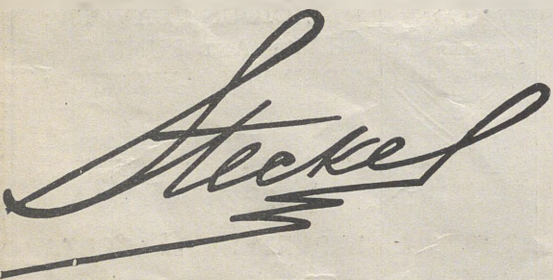
In dismissing Dr. Taylor from its consideration the "Examiner" concludes that "to place in power a man of his reputation as a shield for the political machinations of men who could not be elected to any office in the gift of the people would be the rankest kind of unwisdom."

The "Examiner" reviews the treachery to which Ryan has been treated by Rudolph Spreckels, the "Call," the "Chronicle," and the "Bulletin." They had heralded him "as the grand young leader who was going to redeem San Francisco." He was turned down only when Rudolph Spreckels had concluded that "he wanted merely a respectable front in the office of Mayor, and not an independent man;" when Ryan refused to take orders from Rudolph Spreckels and nominate Spreckels's choice, his former attorney. "The truth is that the only thing these schemers could find against Dan Ryan is that he was too independent an American citizen to be the puppet of a vindictive financier who is using a worthy public prosecution for the gratification of his private enmities."

This last phrase must sound familiar to readers of the "Graphic." It tears the mask from Rudolph Spreckels as I have been endeavoring to tear it for nearly six months.

Now, what will be the effect of the "Examiner's" championship of Ryan? Hither-

Until Oct. 15th, there will remain on exhibition in the Steckel gallery, examples of paintings by the following well-known artists: Lungren, Pages, Grant, Donovan, Duval, Redmond. Visitors from 10 to 5.



NEW STUDIO

336 1-2 SOUTH BROADWAY

to the young Republican has been regarded universally as distanced in the mayoralty race. Even the support of the majority of the liquor element did not warrant any other prediction. Will the "Examiner's" espousal of Ryan's cause lift him from the third place? I do not believe that it will. The "Examiner" is directing nine-tenths of its fire against Dr. Taylor. Apparently it does not expect, nor is it its purpose, to draw votes away from McCarthy. The only influence, then, of its championship of Ryan must be to diminish the ranks of Taylor supporters. It looks to a man up a tree, that the main purpose of Hearst's sensational move—despite the many truths that the "Examiner" incidentally has disclosed in its analysis of the situation—is to elect P. H. McCarthy. If that be not Hearst's design, it is more than likely to be the result of the "Examiner's" championship of Ryan.

Yorke Still Silent.

Another significant silence of the campaign has been that of Father Yorke and the "Leader." It was rumored last week that the religious-political firebrand of San

Francisco would espouse Ryan's cause. But in the last issue of the "Leader" nearly two pages of editorial were devoted to "Good Government and the Undesirable Citizen," consisting of an attack upon Dr. Taylor, and upon David Starr Jordan's speech before the City Club of Los Angeles, but not advancing the claims of either Ryan or McCarthy. Father Yorke's next lucubration is awaited with interest.

Langdon's Use and Abuse.

Impotent in his own office, a conveniently vanishing figurehead in the prosecution, and an insignificant spectator in the courts, William H. Langdon has found his use as a Spreckels-Heney mouthpiece upon the rostrum. Here he waxes as vindictive as the financier of the District Attorney's office and as boastful as its private agent. Langdon's campaign speeches reflect exactly the Spreckels-Heney passion which has converted the public office of District Attorney into a private agency. Even assuming Calhoun's guilt, for which there has not yet been—and, I believe, never will be—adduced the slightest evidence, what is the measure of indecency that characterizes

such an utterance as the following from a sworn officer of the law—supposed to be as impartial as the court itself—concerning a man who has not yet been put on trial?

"We mean to catch Patrick Calhoun, the arch-criminal, and put him in jail. We are pursuing that course by the only effective means in our power. We know that the city was at the mercy of a contemptible boodling Board of Supervisors, and that they were deserving of punishment for their crimes. But we could not reach Calhoun without the evidence of these creatures, and so between two evils we chose the lesser. Reluctantly we let go of those wretched men who sold you, sold me, sold the city, but through them we will surely reach Calhoun."

How does such a speech and such a platform strike lovers of justice and fair play? The most flagrant criminal is presumed by the law to be innocent until his guilt is proved. Here we have the first officer of the law proclaiming from the housetops, an untried defendant's guilt, and endeavoring to make political capital from a passionate expression of the Spreckels-Heney desire for conviction and vengeance.

By the Way

Harriman for Publicity.

What an amazing change has come over the spirit of Mr. Harriman. Once upon a time—it was not so very long ago either—Mr. Harriman was as inaccessible to a newspaper representative as is the Czar of Russia. He was the incarnation of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's utterance, "The Public Be Damned." Now I read with amazement that Mr. Harriman is affable to newspaper interviewers; says he is glad to see them; says that there should be mutual understanding between the press and the "interests." How touching! Mr. Rockefeller antedated Mr. Harriman by some months in adopting this policy toward the newspapers. To one who has tried to get an interview with John D. Rockefeller as the writer has, this solicitude of the Harrimans and the Rockefellers for a better understanding between the press and the "interests," is the most remarkable evolutionary development of the age.

Southern Californians visiting San Francisco cannot do better than stay at the Hotel Majestic, corner of Sutter and Gough. First-class accommodations and service for first-class people. Gustav Mann, manager, formerly of Los Angeles.

Hammond.

John Hays Hammond, who was a touseled youngster up in Visalia before he became the most eminent consulting mining engineer in the world, is about to resign the most profitable salaried position in the world, in the employ of the smelter trust, in order that he may return to his first love. He expects to spend the coming winter in California, and will make headquarters in Santa Barbara. It has been gossip for a long time, that Mr. Hammond is being paid \$750,000 a year and some profits, a bit of money, so to speak, even in this age of extraordinary compensation. Mr. Hammond is a member of the Jonathan Club, along with

another captain of industry, lately they have been called by another name—I refer to Charles M. Schwab.

Walling and Strunsky.

I presume that every newspaper in America is more or less virtuously indignant over the arrest and expulsion of Walling and his wife, nee Strunsky, from Russia. What else could the Russian authorities do, considering their policy? The man and the woman went there to get material with which to stir up trouble for the autoeracy. The autoeracy is like anything else; it hits first if it gets a chance. Hence, exit Walling-Strunsky. We reserve the right to exclude Japanese, Chinese, et al; the Russian government reserves the right to deal similarly with socialists, et al. That is all there is to it. Maybe the Russians will grow more tolerant some day.

To E. T. Earl.

Thanks for appropriating my story about the retirement of Code Commissioner Davis and the appointment of Wylie, whom I characterized as a lawyer from Bakersfield, of whom I had never heard before. Thanks for using "Graphic" stories two weeks old, even if you do disguise them as dispatches from San Francisco, head them "Special to the Express," and put them on the first page. Read the "Graphic" still more carefully, Mr. Earl, and you will find more political news available for "dispatches" from San Francisco.

Earl and Asylum.

If Mr. Earl did but know it there is material for a stunning story—local or "telegraph"—in the Patton Asylum inquiry. This is a straight tip, Mr. Earl, and just suited for your purposes. While I have elsewhere said that this inquiry would probably end in a whitewash, I understand that Governor Gillett is trying to arrange it otherwise. The reason is that the Governor

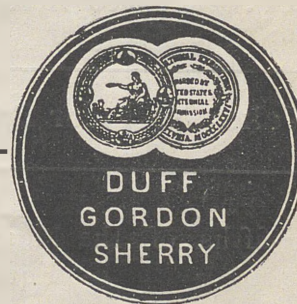
wants to oust Pardee's appointees at the Highland institution, and wants an excuse for acting. No charge for this, Mr. Earl. "Your eyes are open, but you're sound asleep, Mr. Earl."

Schwab.

Mr. Schwab soon will be due here, for his annual pilgrimage. As owner of a large section of the mineralized Nevada desert, he comes this way, at least once in a twelve-month. Enroute, he usually carries a short in San Francisco, where he owns a big iron works, that has been a white elephant on his hands for years.

Shares.

That the recent slump in copper shares



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Duff Gordon & Co.

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Agents P. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

has played havoc with more than one Los Angeles millionaire, is gossip in one of the more important clubs. I happen to know that the story is correct, substantially as it is being told. The gentleman in question is the owner of a third interest in one of the big copper properties in local territory, a corporation whose shares were selling in New York about six months ago, at \$14.00. The price has declined to \$3.00, and as the subject of this paragraph has tied up in a pool a total of 200,000 shares, any one is at liberty to figure out the paper profits that have been wiped out in this single transaction.

Burton.

Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland has asked his constituents if he should make the race for mayor.

I found the above in the "Express" a few days ago, and as the Congressman Theodore Burton has been the active candidate of his party, for mayor, for more than a month, it requires no particular discernment to prove

what I have contended for a long time, i.e., to refer to the Los Angeles "Express" as a newspaper, would be to prove intelligence of a high order in Monrovia, perhaps. Any closer to the corner of Fourth and Spring Streets in Los Angeles, such a statement is pretty certain to bring upon the offender a session before the trial judge who presides in the insanity court of Los Angeles County.

Blackwood.

At the risk of handing to John Blackwood an advertisement to which he is not entitled, and for which a bill will be rendered later, I desire to relate a story that comes to me by tightless, from, no matter where. The manager of the Belasco Theater was sitting in his den smoking thirty-nine cent cigarettes, with his monogram blown in the tip, when a youngster was ushered into the august presence. The aforesaid John H. looked his severest, as he realized some sort of a prospective touch, as the

Rev. Mr. Ireland would say it. And the touch that he longed for came soon enough. The youngster had been shooed Belasco Theaterward for the purpose of securing an advertisement for the midwinter number of the "Times." You know the gag possibly. Its appearance annually at this season, is as proverbial as is the gladsome holiday time. "Our leading citizens only, will be in this number. You furnish the photograph, and we do the rest, etc., etc."

A Jolly.

Blackwood looked at his tormentor pityingly for a moment only—long enough for him to get his bearings. Then he gasped, only to splutter. "Young man," he remarked sternly, "You and I never have met before. But I hold no ill will towards you for that. I am your friend, from this on and forever. But young fellow, I am working the same side of the street, and my graft beats yours all to pieces. Just look at this," and the Belasco's manager



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Send for "HOUSE IDEAL" Mailed Free Upon Request

EXHIBITION ROOMS

MARSHALL & STEARNS CO. (Inc.)

444 South Broadway

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

whipped from an inner pocket a letter, that read as follows:

Examiner Editorial Rooms, Los Angeles, Cal.
My Dear John: Will you please get busy at once and write about a thousand words for our annual number that is in course of preparation? Select your own subject, and send along a good photograph. And attend to this at once. We shall be pleased to pay the usual space rate for the stuff, and a little more, if necessary.

The above was signed by Arthur Clarke, the "Examiner's" managing editor. And when the "Times" solicitor realized just how badly he had been hit, and what it was that had hit him, he tried to compromise with Blackwood on a pass for two, for the same evening. But Blackwood withstood even that blandishment.

Tunnel.

I wonder why it is that to this time, there has been no attempt at a proper commemoration of turning over the first shovelful of dirt in connection with the new Los Angeles-Pacific subway? We have celebrated events of considerable less importance hereabouts, and I am surprised that General M. H. Sherman and Eli P. Clark have not attended to this feature of their enterprise. It appears to me as if a press agent would have done the right thing there. It is not too late yet, by the way, a fact of which I am reminded because of a subscription that is under way, for raising funds with which to purchase a silver service for the new cruiser, California.

Henshaw.

I am reminded by an intelligent subscriber, that the "Graphic's" tip, conceding to W. F. Henshaw, associate supreme court justice, the senatorial toga now worn by George C. Perkins, was not correct. And in support of this view, attention is called to a constitutional provision that prohibits a member of the judiciary from being elected to any other office for the term of his incumbency on the bench. I take it for granted that the "Graphic's" censor is correct in his statement of the law, and that being the case, the powers that are convinced they will control the next legislature, will have to make an entirely new senatorial programme.

Not Severe.

From what I have been able to gather beneath the surface, I think I am safe in predicting that the findings in the recent Highland Asylum inquiry, will not be unnecessarily severe upon the management of that institution. It is not denied that the "Record" made out a case in the matter. The asylum, however, is controlled by politics, and that means that a whitewash will be deemed necessary, for the sake of proving to the public that the ordinary newspaper sensation nowadays, will not bear close inspection.

Lane.

My young friend Franklin K. Lane, by the grace of Theodore Roosevelt and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, an inter-state commerce commissioner, has begun to emulate his illustrious and somewhat strenuous chief. Both of them have a habit of rushing into print in an effort to prove that all things corporate, especially if such things spell anything like "E. H. Harriman," should be placed behind the bars, in order that the small boy may not grow up to be a captain

of industry. In the case of Commissioner Lane I had been led to believe him much too large temperamentally, for the game of successful corporation-baiting, in spite of his democratic and socialistic leanings. It is a pity that environment taints the most of us, no matter how careful may have been our bringing up.

Be Free.

These lines are addressed to Corney Pendleton, to Henry Berry, to Fred Maier, and the other baseball magnates of the Los Angeles Club. Take notice that the American Association, one of the principal "minor leagues" of the East, is seriously considering a proposition to withdraw from the iron-bound "national agreement." This is the document framed for the benefit of the big leagues by which Los Angeles lost Chase, Dillon (for a year), Oscar Jones, Cravath, Carlisle, et al. Los Angeles had the best baseball of its history when it had "outlaw ball," so called. If to be free from the exactions of a player-owning trust is to be an "outlaw," be an outlaw, and be one like a gentleman. As long as the Los Angeles club and the Pacific Coast League is bound by the "national agreement," we will lose every player we have much above the ability of a bush leaguer. Secede!

Behymer—Rain Maker.

Surely L. E. Behymer should be awarded a pension by the ranchers of Los Angeles county. Never does Mr. Behymer have a good attraction on—in the musical line—but what the clouds decide to "leak." As a rain-maker Mr. Behymer leaves Mr. Hatfield at the post—witness for instance, the Gadske attraction this week, when the skies wept. And there are no "weeps" due when such a drawing card as Gadske appears—except, of course, in Mr. Behymer's case. And let as add, "Bee" is in no wise as proud of his triumph as a rain producer, as he is of his ability as a press agent.

Awful Ads.

And talking of press agents, did you see the papers last week for the Belasco advertisement for "On the Quiet." J. Handsome Blackwood, the urbane manager of the aforesaid play mill, fairly broke his own record. Wonderful and fearful was the construction of the ad. in last Monday's papers. One gasps in anticipation of Mr. Blackwood's advance notices when his house-of-melodrama opens.

Clark, Not Elliott.

It was S. P. Clark and not John B. Elliott after all who lost a peacock feather in the recent struggle as to whether or not the Los Angeles Tammany Club should enjoy its Monte Carlo privileges uninterruptedly. As the club's directorate met behind closed doors, different versions of what occurred at first leaked out. I learned from a reliable source that Mr. Clark's protege, hailing formerly from Reno, Nev., and from a city or two in Texas, was forced outside the pale, and will not be an honored member of Mayor Harper's pet political organization. Thanks to Elliott, all poker playing has been barred within the precincts of the club, and everything is now peace and harmony.

O'Meara.

Frederick M. O'Meara, formerly advertis-

California Furniture Co.
BROADWAY NEAR SEVENTH 639 TO 645

This Company is not connected with any other concern in the city.

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BEST train East. The cuisine is equal to that of our best hotels—it's Harvey's. Only the best chefs are employed, and you are served as at your home. The train is electric lighted throughout, and with the equipment, track and speed, and it being the only train from Los Angeles to Chicago for first-class passengers (exclusively,) you are assured that your journey will long be remembered as your most pleasant. Beautiful descriptive literature free; ask for it.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

"The Largest and Finest Stock of Furniture in the West."

ARTISTIC FURNITURE
For the Dining Room

We have a very complete stock of excellent values, everything for the complete furnishing of the room in the most artistic manner. It is not necessary to buy the most costly furniture to obtain good qualities. Well-made pieces in artistic designs can be had at a very small cost.

Prompt delivery in perfect condition.

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J. J. Lonergan —: THE :— John Koster
NEW IMPERIAL CAFE

ENTRANCES:

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Refurnished, Redecorated and Heated to Suit the Season.

Music including the Silver Electric Chimes during Lunch, Dinner and after theater hours, under direction of A. F. Frankenstein.

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Home A 6040

ing manager for the Native Sons' magazine, "The Grizzly Bear," has, to the regret of his colleagues, severed his connection with the publication to accept a position as manager of Foster Brothers, dealers in bonds. Mr. O'Meara has acquired a large circle of friends among the business men of this city, all of whom will be glad to learn of his good fortune.

Widney.

I am glad to see the face of Glover P. Widney once more in the establishment of the Southern California Music Company. Mr. Widney has been connected with the R. A. Rowan Company for some time, but has just been elected vice-president of the music company, and in the future he will devote his time to his first business love.

The Hotel Majestic, corner of Sutter and Gough streets, is the best place to stay in San Francisco. First class service for first class people. Gustav Mann, formerly of Los Angeles, Manager.

No Confidence.

I am asked by a valued correspondent why I have so little confidence in the local daily press, and my answer is that having been of this same press for several years, employed in a confidential capacity, I know whereof I speak, when I say that, barring the small dailies, the others are not on the square, never have been, and unless the world is re-made, probably never will be. And in order to let some light in on a subject of general interest, I shall here set forth a few facts in regard to the daily papers of Los Angeles that should prove illuminating, to say the least.

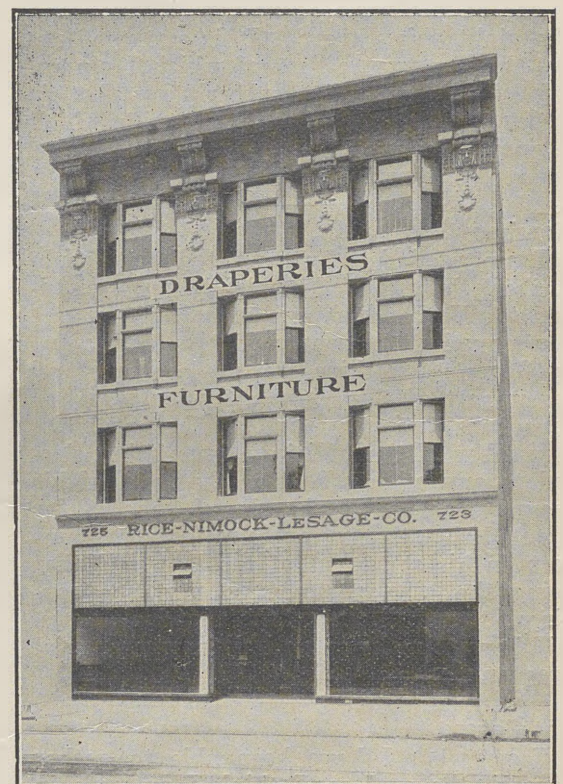
Times.

Taking the "Times" as starter, that journal is by far the best in the morning field. Upon a capitalization of about \$1,000,000, it pays dividends annually of more than forty-seven per cent. Most of us love the sheet for the enemies it has made, only where such enemies are or have been among the labor agitating class and other fakers, who work their wits and jaws when they should be at better business. In spite of the fact that the "Times" works this field overtime, nearly all of us are prone to forgive as well as to forget because of the great principles that usually are involved. Barring this very redeeming feature, the "Times" has been known to be an implacable enemy, absolutely without the milk of human kindness, feared and detested to a degree that has made possible even such a reprehensible newspaper monster as the Los Angeles "Examiner." And that there are scores of persons in the community, who, hating Hearstism and all that it implies, persist in keeping the "Times" out of their habitats, has brought about a most remarkable morning newspaper condition here. That is nothing less than a straight business union between the "Times" and the "Examiner." What do you think of that Mr. Respectable Los Angelen—you who are convinced that the sun rises and sets in the newspaper stone castle at First Street and Broadway?

Examiner.

Taking up the case of the Los Angeles "Examiner," I find that the paper not only is paying expenses, but that it is mak-

ing good money, something like \$3,000 a month to the good I am reliably informed. And that in Los Angeles, where it was predicted before the Hearst effort came, it would not live a year. It has been charged that the Los Angeles "Examiner" came here the result of a fund of \$30,000 alleged to have been subscribed by the International Typographical Union. The union really had considerable to do with inflicting upon the community the Hearst sheet and what it implies. The Los Angeles "Times" did the rest, and the fact that but for the "Examiner" being in the field, would make the "Times" as it was before Hearst came, is the one real really material asset the Los Angeles "Examiner" possesses as a newspaper in this field. I happen to know that W. R. Hearst is not enamored of his Los Angeles investment. Pride keeps him here and that he will remain only means that realizing his easy victory against the "Times" his vanity has been fed to a sufficiency so that he prefers to jog along in Los Angeles at a dollar a day rate, writing materially, rather than at a thousand dollar a week rate, that he might pace in other and



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On Sale at all Dealers**Brand: J. & F. MARTELL**

ON EVERY LABEL, CORK, CAPSULE AND CASE.

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast,

WILLIAM WOLFF & CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

much more congenial territory. I almost forgot to add that the Los Angeles "Examiner," although possessing no Associated Press franchise, appears to have knocked into a cocked hat the theory that such an adjunct is absolutely necessary in the conduct of a daily metropolitan newspaper.

Herald.

Writing of the Los Angeles "Herald" is something of a job, in a case where one is inclined to give the party of the second part all the best of the argument. The newspaper at whose head is T. E. Gibbon, has had a varied career as most of us know. That it has reached the climax of its troubles I doubt. T. E. Gibbon is one of the strong men of the community, and with plenty of capital I am of the opinion that the "Herald" might thrive with him at its head. Of course in the event of the election of a democrat as president next year, with W. R. Hearst in open and notorious rebellion against the party as he will be, the "Herald" may secure a valuable asset. At this time the paper is the cleanest in the morning field, and I doubt if its conductors will stand for news stories that are secured

through key-hole-spying or that specialize human misery. The Los Angeles "Examiner" will pay to writers a bonus for such stuff, and the "Times," trying hard to be yellow, will not hesitate to publish stuff that no decent paper should permit in its columns. In the matter of dirty matter the "Times" has been the most notorious offender in the English-speaking world for years. And as a contrast none of the Hearst papers will permit any such stuff in their columns.

Express.

Getting into the evening newspaper field the "Express" now makes money and a lot of it every month. The paper is one of the most remarkable that may be found anywhere, and while it has come to a laughing stock among newspapermen here and elsewhere, it grows in spite of all of its handicaps, including an ownership that is despised wherever known. The Los Angeles "Examiner" and the Los Angeles "Times" are revered as compared to the feelings among considerably more than half the town when the Los Angeles "Express" is mentioned. Yet E. Tobias Earl who is the real editor of the "Express" continues on his way, printing an alleged newspaper that is nine parts knave and one part fool, and making it pay. It must be that a lot of us out this way are chumps of the worst sort imaginable. I can account for it in no other way. Of course with his immense wealth, Mr. Earl has the advantage of his evening contemporaries, an advantage that he works overtime. Yet when the "Express" reduced its price from two to one cent a copy, I was among those who thought that the end of the sheet was in sight. Instead, that move appears to have made the paper, along of course with the remarkable growth of the community.

Record.

As to the "Record," that paper is a wonderful money maker, considering its investment. The "Record" is the pioneer in the penny daily field as far as Southern California is concerned, and it holds the same record on the Pacific Coast and in the West. It occupies a field peculiarly its own, with its poster head lines, and its condensation of facts. E. W. Scripps, who owns most of the paper, is engaged in similar enterprises in San Francisco, San Diego, Fresno, Seattle and Denver. There may be other western cities which he has entered in a similar fashion, but if such exist, their names have escaped me. In addition, Mr. Scripps owns half a dozen larger papers of the same general variety in the big eastern cities, and his one ambition I think at this time is to get into New York and other far eastern cities, where he is not at this time. Scripps is a millionaire many times over, and from the standpoint of real money, by far the wealthiest newspaper owner in Los Angeles. He lives near San Diego upon a ranch of several thousand acres, where he has expended a million or more in making the desert blossom as the rose. There he dines daily in full dress regalia, and there he maintains a private race track, with dinner suits for such friends and others whom business or chance may land at his front door. Mr. Scripps has about twice as much money as has Mr. E. T. Earl, and he accumulated nearly the whole of it in newspapering after the fashion of the "Record," with its chambermaid's own lamentations, and with

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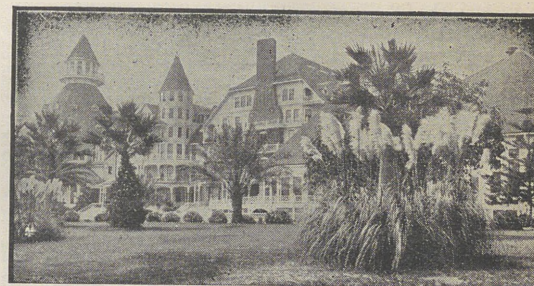
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—ENTIRE BASEMENT—
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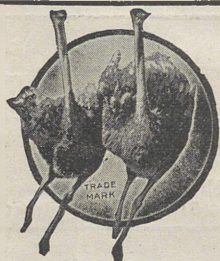
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A magnificent \$50,000 stock, from which to
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manufacture our new goods.
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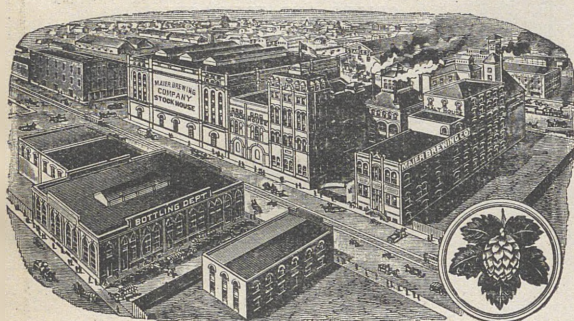
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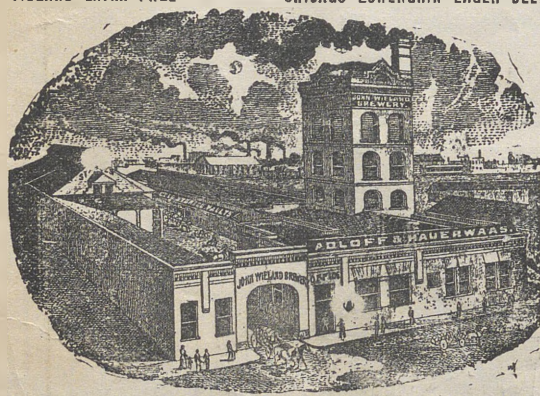
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CHICAGO LOHENGRIK LAGER BEER



The Great Western Product
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ADLOFF & HAUERWAAS, Sole Agents

its hop-skip-and-jump regard for facts; with its rib roasting cartoons that have been known to show an electric railway manager in Los Angeles in the act of ordering an obedient train crew to serve up at least one human life before breakfast, so that the aforesaid railway manager might all the more enjoy the good things of life. The "Record" prides itself on the fact that its influence is largely in the sections east of Main Street, and that it will not accept money for political advertising. Incidentally, the "Record" insists that in politics it alone, of all the Los Angeles daily press, is absolutely independent, whatever that may mean.

News.

Now we are down to the Evening "News," the youngest in the daily Los Angeles newspaper field, and a hustling youngster it is. The "News" possesses as its principal asset, the ability of Sam T. Clover to whip into shape an editorial that easily is the best written, and the most brilliantly conceived in Los Angeles. Mr. Clover's editorial page is by far the most serious in town, and it has come to be so regarded, although some of the rules that assume to go towards making for that result on others than Mr. Clover's editorial pages, are a bit lopsided in effects of syntax, to say the least. Mr. Clover, for instance, will not permit a sentence in the "News" to begin with an article, yet he has named his paper "The" Evening News. The "News" aims to be

lean and reliable in its facts, although I have noted at times a disposition in its local columns to print stuff that does not go to the uplifting of human kind, and that does on the other hand, have to do with adding to human misery. Papers must print that sort of stuff of course, but my contention is that it should be played down and not up, to the end that one may permit his favorite newspaper to be handled within the family circle, without asbestos gloves. To this time I doubt if the "News" is a money maker, its battle royal in opposition to the Owens River bonds having stove in a lot of its foundation at the inception of hostilities. As the contest progressed, the "News" kept on losing ground with advertisers, although its circulation did not suffer, apparently, and had the fight not ended when it did, I doubt not but that the "News" might have been forced to the wall. As it is, the paper is fast regaining ground, and soon its monthly trial balance should show black instead of red ink. Typographically, it is the prettiest thing in Los Angeles by far. It has been intimated that the "Times" has a finger in the "News" pie. That is rot of course, as much so as is the story that E. T. Earl is an owner in the "Herald."

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Cuyamaca State Bank, which will be established at El Cajon by San Diego men: capital \$25,000. Directors: Horace G. Candee, Hollywood; G. O. Nichols, Bostonia; Allen T. Hawley, San Diego.

Deborah's Diary

Quite a small colony of Los Angeles people will be found wintering in the City of Mexico this year. Miss Clara Carpenter, one of our popular society belles, is already there visiting her cousin, Mrs. Sennes. Mrs. Ridgway and daughters are meditating a vacation in the ancient capital, and a Christmas house party given by pretty little Miss Eno Ham, daughter of G. T. Ham, president of the United States Banking Company, will comprise several of the younger members of our smart set.

Mrs. Hammond of Washington, D. C., has as her guest for the winter Miss Fanny Carpenter of Los Angeles.

Mrs. H. Coburn Turner and family of 1001 Washington street have left the city for a sojourn in the far East and north Maine.

The engagement of Miss Ethel Mullins, sister of Mrs. H. Ainsworth of Redondo, to Mr. L. M. Nares, a real estate capitalist, was announced some time ago in the daily papers. The wedding must needs be still in the distant future, as Mr. Nares was only divorced a month or two ago by his wife, a charming and talented English lady, residing in Canada.

Mr. Sheldon Borden—with Mrs. Burnett—and family, have rented their residence on Hope street and moved into a large home on Angelino Heights.

The Midwinter Assemblies are now the subject of much animated discussion in the gay world, and the secretary, Mrs. Rufus

YOU'LL WANT FALL STYLE SHOES NOW

Every day shows some new shape last and pretty leather in our fall line. The freights are busy delivering our splendid stock. You owe it to your feet and pocketbook to wear Cummings Shoes. Why not treat them to a pair of Autumn's newest.

MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN Here they are.



TO GIVE YOU

A delicious Port we spare neither time nor expense in producing the Good Samaritan Port Wine. \$1.00 a bottle. Never sold in bulk.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

447 So. Spring St.

518 So. Main Street

Have the Best
Selected Stock of

Wines AND Liquors

To be Found in Los Angeles

All brands of recognized merit—whether Foreign or Domestic have a place in this stock. I make catering to the best class of Family Trade a specialty. Telephone and your order will be delivered anywhere.

C. J. A. Last

WINE MERCHANT

Main 38; Home 38 129-131 N. Main Street

Herron of 2700 Severance street, is busy gathering up the names of subscribers. Following are the dates and patronesses:

First Assembly, Tuesday, November 26, 1907.—Patronesses: Mrs. Wesley Clark, Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, Mrs. George S. Patton, Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny, Mrs. I. N. Van Nuys, Mrs. S. C. Hubbell.

Second Assembly, Friday, December 27, 1907.—Patronesses: Mrs. Charles Monroe, Mrs. Walter Jarvis Barlow, Mrs. H. L. Maeneil, Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori, Mrs. T. E. Newlin, Mrs. Roy Jones.

Third Assembly, Tuesday, January 28, 1908.—Patronesses: Mrs. E. A. Bryant, Mrs. George J. Denis, Mrs. Allan C. Balch, Mrs. Wm. E. Dunn, Mrs. Jaro Von Schmidt, Mrs. D. Mountjoy Cloud.

Fourth Assembly, Tuesday, March 3, 1908.—Patronesses: Mrs. M. J. Connell, Mrs. Randolph H. Miner, Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Mrs. M. M. Potter, Mrs. Guy Cochran, Mrs. Wm. M. Garland.

A recent dispatch says that Mrs. Katherine Tingley is not meeting with success in the establishing of a Raja Yoga school in Sweden where she went for that purpose. Well, this is to be expected, and will prove no great disappointment to the noble woman who is doing so much for the enlightenment of mankind. But such a brief delay does not by any means imply that the school will not be established, for it will. The people must learn some things before they are ready to accept the great truths of Theosophy; but the tendency of the times is the direction of learning, and she will establish her school and many others, where men and children will learn more of life than can be learned in any other way during a life time. Mrs. Tingley has a mighty work before her and she is not shirking it in the least; nor will these temporary drawbacks serve to dishearten her. It is a work of wisdom and will prevail!—South Pasadena.

Miss Constance Carvel of Scarff street, accompanied by her mother, has gone abroad for a year's visit.

Miss Ruth Bulkely's marriage to Mr. Leigh Garnsey on Wednesday was one of the social events of the season. The young couple will after a short honeymoon settle down in their charming new residence at Clifton-by-the-Sea.

Sousa's Band, scheduled for Friday and Saturday evenings, and matinee, will draw the thousands every time, and watch the high stepping to martial time for a week or two afterward. I hope Sousa has not grown fat. What would he be without that slender waist line and straight front effect?

The vaudeville entertainment which the Assistance League intends to offer at the Mason Opera House November 18 promises to be the event of the winter season. All the fashionable maids and matrons, bachelors and benedicts, clothed in picturesque and beautiful costumes, will disport themselves for the passing fancy of their audience. Edgar Temple, who has directed many affairs of this kind at the various ultra-smart summer resorts in the East, confides that he has never found a more receptive body of amateurs.

The Shrine ball, which took place on Thursday night at the handsome new Shriner Auditorium, was the most brilliant affair of the season, and the many festivities which follow it must look to their laurels. The great auditorium was a glow of warmth and color, with the soft green of potted plants and flowers as a foil for the many electric lights. The grand march began at half past nine, and the last weary dancer left the hall at—well, does it matter just when? Patronesses for the affair were:

Mesdames Wm. R. Arnold, Willis H. Booth, Frank Bryson, Herbert P. Barton, Frank A. Bouelle, Benjamin F. Blinn, Henry J. Brown, Herbert L. Cor-

nish, Arthur P. Chipron, John A. Davisson, Albert J. Daniels, Mathew W. Everhardy, John W. Edwards, Geo. A. Fitch, Frank P. Flint, Motley H. Flint, Wm. H. Harrison, Fred A. Hines, Chas. W. Hincheliffe, Wm. I. Hollingsworth, Wm. A. Hammel, Frank D. Hudson, Wm. Rhodes Hervey, John E. Hartell, Wm. P. Jeffries, Henry S. Jones, Andrew N. Jung, Henry G. Krohn, Geo. I. Kyte, Arthur W. Kinney, Oscar Lawler, Wm. Watson Lovett, Oscar C. Mneller, J. Fred Maier, Jay Spence, Jas. G. Scarborough, Geo. H. Stewart, Joshua W. Snowden, John W. Truworthy, Chester W. Thompson, Perry W. Weidner, Robt. Wankowski, Frank E. Walsh, Chas. P. Wagar, Chas. S. Walton, Dana R. Weller, Frank C. Wolf, N. W. Myrick, Harry H. Mayberry, Walter McCarty, Willis H. Mead, Frank X. Pfaffinger, Eugene T. Pettigrew, Oliver R. W. Robinson, Warren E. Rowley, Clara Rader, Lewis J. C. Spruance, Sam'l S. Salisbury, Wm. D. Stephens, A. K. Brauer.

WHERE ARE THEY

Miss Berenice Marcher and Miss Viola Henek, have returned from Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Spoor Mackay of Ocean View Avenue, has returned from the East, and will again receive her friends on Fridays.

Mrs. M. J. True and Mrs. W. C. M. Barrie of Buffalo, N. Y., are the guests of Mrs. C. S. Goodrich of 1964 Estrella Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Rogers Vaughn of 939 Valencia Street, are occupying their new home at 2532 Powell Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark Carlisle of 1202 South Alvarado Street, have returned from Terminal.

Miss Madge McGraw of 2438 West Twentieth Street, has returned from the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Hart and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fryman, recently returned from an automobile trip to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Taylor of West Adams Street, have returned from the South.

Mrs. Frederick Goldsborough and Miss Gladys Goldsborough, will soon leave for the East.

Mrs. E. R. Parmalee of Hotel Pleasanton, is enjoying an extended Eastern tour.

Mrs. Hamilton Bowman Rollins of Redondo, accompanied by the Misses Jane and Rosemary Rollins, have left for the East.

Mr. Lanier Bartlett has returned from a European tour.

Dr. Lyman Thompson of Westlake Avenue, has left for Honolulu.

The following from Los Angeles registered during the week at Hotel del Coronado: Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Klages, Wolfskill Phinney, C. Wesley Roberts, F. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. White, G. S. De Garmo, D. L. Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lumgair, H. M. Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. H. Franklin, Thos Foulkes, Harrison Albright, Mrs. L. J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Spruance, James A. Keeney, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Brown.



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503 DOUGLAS BUILDING, LOS ANGELES

The Old Government

THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY



BOTTLED IN BOND - 100 PROOF - SPECIAL RESERVE, Free Bottling, 90 PROOF

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N. W. CORNER THIRD and MAIN

The Most Elegant, Most Spacious and
Best Conducted Cafe and Restaurant
on the Pacific Coast :: :: ::

Take Point Oysters, Terrapin, Shad Roe
and all kind's of Game in their Season

Prof. Ferdinand Stark; and his fine orchestra every
evening from 8 to 8 and from 9:45 to 12:15.
Cars run to all parts of the city and Pasadena.

Be Sure to Visit

Hotel Del Monte

By the Sea, near historic Monterey

On your way to San Francisco by way of
Southern Pacific Coast Line. Why not make
Del Monte your winter home? Special one and
two-day round trip tickets to San Francisco
for guests of the hotel. There is no place
like it anywhere. Eighteen-hole golf course
attracts golfing enthusiasts from everywhere.
Only one hundred and twenty-five miles south
of San Francisco. For more details apply to
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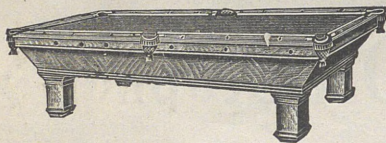
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REAL ESTATE AGENTS
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Open the En-
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Cure
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Natural Hot Salt Water Springs and the only genuine
Peat Baths in America.
Write Manager Byron Hot Springs, Cal., or see
CHESTER W. KELLY, Special Representative
222 South Spring Street Los Angeles, Cal.

RECEPTIONS.

October 19—Miss Edith Herron, 2700 Severance
Street; tea for the Misses Virginia and Jeanette
Garner, of Denver, Colo.

October 19—Mr. George Prince, 909 East
Twenty-seventh Street; dinner for Mr. Benjamin
Green.

October 19—Miss Ruth Reid, 2719 West Eighth
Street; for Miss Marguerite Waggoner.

October 19—Mr. Henry Fenimore; theater party
and bachelor supper.

October 19—Mrs. John Van Gieson Posey, 650
West Twenty-third Street; for Miss Inez Moore.

October 19—Miss Lucia Smith; box party at
the Auditorium.

October 21—Mrs. I. I. Gerson, 350 South Alva-
rado Street; for Miss Gerson.

October 21—Dominant Club; luncheon for
Madame Gadsby.

October 24—Miss Helen Klokke, 2105 South Fig-
ueroa Street; for Misses Chaffee and Rockwell.

October 24—Shrine Ball; at Al Malaikah Audi-
torium.

October 25—Mrs. Albert Moore, 946 Kensington
Road; bridge for Miss Elsie Laux and Miss Inez
Moore.

RECENT WEDDINGS.

October 22—Miss Bertha Hall, 1036 Beacon
Street, to Mr. J. O. Parlier.

October 23—Miss Violet Ball, 975 Manhattan
Place, to Mr. Walter Stone.

October 23—Miss Ruth Bulkley, of Redondo,
to Mr. Leigh Garnsey.

October 24—Miss Kathryn Pearl Seeley, South
Hoover Street, to Mr. John Kingsley Macomber.

AT DEL MONTE.

DEL MONTE, Oct. 22, '07.

Among the Los Angeles people at Del
Monte recently are Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Nor-
cross, Miss Eleanor Norcross; Mrs. A. J.
Bettersworth, Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Truman,
Miss Truman, Miss Eloise Mabury, Mr. and
Mrs. H. McComb, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dar-
ling, J. R. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Kee-
nan, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mathews and
daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Norcross and daugh-
ter, together with Mrs. Norcross's mother,
Mrs. A. J. Bettersworth, stopped off for a
few days at Del Monte on their return from
Lake Tahoe. Mr. Norcross is well known in
Los Angeles as the representative of Hotel
del Coronado, with which he has been con-
nected for many years.

Maj. and Mrs. Ben C. Truman and their
daughter, Miss Truman, find Del Monte a
pleasant change after the past two or three
weeks at Tahoe. Maj. Truman makes his
home in Los Angeles, but is well known
throughout the State as a writer.

Lucille's Letter

My Dear Harriet:

That most deadly of all housekeeping sea-
sons, the "fall cleaning," is in order just at
present, and as you're well aware, the au-
tumn upheaval discovers more wants than it
does dust or dirt. No one ever cleaned house
without discovering that numerable curtains
are beyond the pale—at least beyond the
wash pail—or that the carpets are worn to a
frazzle, and absolutely refuse to lie down
again. Well, dearie, for all these weary and
heavy laden housekeepers the Ville de Paris
holds out welcoming and most enticing arms.
The drapery department in that establish-
ment is one of the most attractive and artistic
in the whole city. Beginning with the week
of November 4, there is scheduled to be held
there a most opportune sale of oriental rugs
at a reduction of one-fourth off the regular
price. As you know, the Ville doesn't cater
to the cheap and hasty buyers, and always
carries only the highest class of goods. As
an example, I saw one rare rug there that
can hardly be duplicated; certainly not on
this coast. This was a Princess Beloochistan
mat, price \$450, of the softest velvety finish,
and in the rarest of old indigo blue. Among
the rugs present at this sale will be the Ker-
manshaws, the Royal Bokhara, Kurchistans,
Afghans and many others too numerous to
mention.

On leaving the Ville—with a mind full of
rugs for the "other fellow"—I bumped into
a mutual friend of ours, who, in answer to
my "whither away," explained that she was
going to be groomed, and who forthwith led
me to a very charmingly appointed toilet
parlor, which hitherto was unknown to me.
This nice "aid to the beauty spot" is known
as the "Ramsdell Company, Toilet Parlors,"
and is in the capable hands of the Misses
Ramsdell, Jones and Kisse, at 455 South
Broadway, rooms 36 and 37. Manicuring,
hairdressing, shampooing and scalp treat-
ment were all in order when we arrived, and
the ladies were too busy to speak, making
the old young, and the young beautiful.

Fanny Briggs Carr's celebrated face prepa-
rations are all used, and can be purchased in
this exclusive little establishment, and my
friend (who unblushingly confessed that she
ought to know) vows that there are no treat-
ments for the sunkissed skin or premature
wrinkles like unto that of the Briggs-Carr
system. So next time you're in town and
want to be made neat and dainty from your
head to your toes, go upstairs and visit the
Ramsdell Company's toilet parlors.

Of course, I couldn't walk so far down
Broadway without halting to rubber in at
my friend, Miss Swobdi of 555 South Broad-
way. My child, are you "on" to these

Solid Silverware.

Our stock for the fall and winter
season is arriving. All the novelties
in design combined with the finest
workmanship.

E. GERSON, Jeweler

359 South Broadway

Sunset Main 1311 Home A1260

Special Sales every Saturday. Watch our Windows

Glosing Out Sale

NOW ON

Biggest list of Furniture Bargains
ever offered in any city.

PACIFIC PURCHASING CO., Successor to

Los Angeles Furniture Co.

631-35 South Spring Street

animated flower hats? Affairs that bob and jerk with every passing mood and gesture of the fair wearer? "Swobdi" was simply handing them out this week to some of our prettiest and most vivacious society favorites. It's really most entrancing to watch one of those flower hats on the head, with every bud and leaf and blossom bobbing and swaying with excitement. Who could be sad or blue when encountering such a cheerful live head dress on one's best and only girl? "Swobdi" has a new piece de resistance in the shape of a bird of paradise hat in her store this week. My child, this little bird—that demands a hundred dollars for a front seat on a big black hat—looked very well bred and recherche to me. Its long golden and white tail feathers sank modestly down over the entire crown, as one who should say, "I am the most correct and expensive 'bunch' of the season. Disturb me who dares." I must say for style in millinery it is always a good plan to go to Swobdi's.

After all I told you last week, can you spare a moment till I once more wax eloquent over the new toy department in the Boston Store? No, I won't attempt to describe anything, dear girl; anyone can see for themselves now, as the vast place is all open to the public, and evidently, already Santa Claus is doing a tremendous amount of shopping. The Boston Store has declared a special reduction on all these new toys of a quarter off until the second of November, so of course, that accounted for the already crushing throng of Christmas buyers. We all have to fill the stockings on the Twenty-fifth of December, so we may just as well take this chance to get first choice of these new toys, and save money at the same time. The special reduction sale is only until the second of November, my dear, so you'll have to hurry.

Myer Siegel, 251-255 South Broadway, this week were showing some of their captivating novelties in robes and dress reception models, and lace and broadcloth coats. The nobbiest little cape or cloak this season—only to be seen at this smart establishment—is known as the "Prussian army cloak." They have a jolly smack of the

military, made in clever copy of the truly soldier's uniform cloak. One I saw, in crimson broadcloth, with brass buttons, had a reversible upstanding, manly-looking collar; chamois on one side and deep blue on the other. These, I am told, are the latest fad with the fashionables in New York and London. They are useful, of course, in many ways, but are jaunty and stylish enough to set off an evening gown, and would make a captivating theater wrap. You always get next to some new "caper" if you run into this fascinating Myer Siegel store.

Blackstone's immense establishment was the next place to visit, and after several smaller doings my friend selected a most becoming and stylish walking hat in the beautiful big millinery parlor on the third floor of this store. We saw some beautiful large mushrooms a-quiver with plumes and feathers there, but on this occasion we were looking for something less dressy and yet possibly, something that might be "felt." We found it, and I must add that the display of useful stylish "work-a-day" hats, with a tailor-made, well-bred look about them, is better and fuller, perhaps, at Blackstones than anywhere else in the city. Incidentally we watched a lean and homely party purchasing a beautiful "young" hat, and we wished—oh, well, that's another story."

It was Thackeray, wasn't it, that called London the city of shops? I think had he visited Los Angeles in this age, he would have discovered that there were decidedly "others." But of all the big new stores that have sprung up within the last year in our midst, none can touch the monster Central Department Store, 609 South Broadway. You naturally feel, my dear, at the first blush, that a department store is all very good and well enough for the "hoi-polloi," but will scarcely carry the very ultra fine class of goods that one's habit and custom demands. 'Tis not so in the Central.

In its vastness and completeness one stands aghast at the enterprise of the clever quartet who compose the company. I went all over the establishment yesterday, and thoroughly enjoyed an hour which I wished had



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been longer. From the basement where dwell the toys, kitchen ware, traveling baggage, and every conceivable want known in the hardware kingdom, to the fascinating top floor given over to the Oriental merchandise of the great Sing Fat, the Chinese merchant king, everything at the Central absolutely compels admiration. So new, so fresh and clean and dainty, and exquisitely arranged—my dear girl, it's a small city in itself. The ladies' underwear department comprises some wonderful novelties, and at easier prices than can be quoted in many of the older stores. A pretty maiden whom I used to see in one of our fashionable shops presides here, and was quite ecstatic over the lovely goods she had to handle—manicuring and hair dressing parlors, tea and lunch rooms; wonderful plate glass mirrored fitting rooms, cunningly lit up and arranged; everything from the first intimate garment to the big bouquet of violets or roses at the flower stall by the door, can be found for Miladi's adornment at the Central. Try it once, Harriet. Unquestionably they have the goods.

It rains, and I intend to practice this preachment right now, and drop into the Central for an umbrella and a pair of "goloshes."

Yours always, **LUCILLE.**
South Figueroa St., October Twenty-Third.

College Athletes and Their Troubles

BY S. B. HENRY

An effort has been made during the past few days to secure from the authorities of the several local colleges a plain, straightforward, unvarnished statement regarding the trouble that has been brewing for some time in local amateur athletics, and which seems to have reached the bubbling point now in the very midst of the football season. The effort recalled the little story Ellen Terry tells in the last installment of her reminiscences regarding Dante Gabriel Rossetti's pet tortoises. The eccentric poet had not seen his pets for some time, and one morning bethought himself to inquire of his man how they were. To which the man responded:

"Pretty well, sir, thank you—that's to say, sor, there ain't no tortoises!"

To the head or near-head of each of the three local colleges a question was put as to the present status of the athletic controversy. And each in turn replied:

"Our troubles have all been adjusted, thank you—that's to say, sir, there ain't been no troubles!" Only, of course, college

presidents and near-presidents would not say "ain't no."

Now if Rossetti had gone out to look at his pets, he might have thought them alive and well, for their shells were in perfect order. But his valet, who had taken the trouble to look under the shells, had found a lot of beetles devouring the putrid flesh. And so, for any one who cares to look under the seemingly fair surface of local amateur athletics, there is a condition of rottenness that should not be tolerated for a moment. And if the college authorities do not know that this rottenness exists, they are none the less culpable therefor.

If they are in ignorance of the irregularities that are being practiced under their very noses, they have but themselves to blame, and not the coaches behind whom some of them run to cover. They have but to listen to a little common campus gossip to learn what is patent to any outsider that overhears the campus talk.

"If we believed all we hear of the other colleges, we would think them a very nest of

villains and thieves," said one president. "We simply accept the men they send us on their teams, and expect them to accept ours, on the school's honor."

This all sounds very smooth and fair, but listen to some of the student gossip that has come to this office direct from students of disinterested schools—that is, from the high schools which are merely the training grounds on which the college coaches keep a sharp eye to pick out good material. As yet corruption has not entered to any very great extent into the ranks of the high school athletes, but those who are known to be good athletic timber are coming to a keener realization of the inducements offered them for entrance into colleges where they are coveted, not for anything they may add to the real worth or tone of the student body, but for what they may help win in the way of athletic laurels.

Here are incidents that may help to illustrate the condition that exists:

A young fellow known as fine track ma-

terial entered on his fourth year at one of the high schools at the beginning of the present term. He arranged to take a heavy program for the year in order to make the number of credits necessary to enter Stanford University next year, this being his avowed intention.

A couple of weeks after school opened this boy dropped some of his studies, and on being asked how he expected to enter Stanford without the additional credits, he replied that he knew the coach at the University of Southern California, who had promised to fix it up for him so that he could enter U.S.C. instead of Stanford, on the reduced number of credits; and if he stayed at U.S.C. two years before going to Stanford, he would escape a half year's work.

A second and similar incident is reported, where a tenth-year boy from the same high school was taken into the U.S.C. by a juggling of credits that landed him at or above twelfth grade in the university, in order that he might be given a place on the football team. It is further reported that after this bid had been made for the boy, he did not make good on the team and was let out.

Now, all gossip must be taken cum grano salis, but there is nothing either fine or right in turning a deaf ear to such talk. The thing to do is to run it down to the very last ditch, and find out whether or not such irregularities exist.

The president of U.S.C., when told there were such rumors abroad in the land, remarked emphatically: "I would say to you that no such irregularities exist, or would be tolerated in this school."

It might be mentioned, in passing, that the coach at U.S.C. is also the head of the physical department, and a member of the faculty.

Rumors of this kind are not directed solely against U.S.C. At the beginning of the present term two boys enrolled at one of the high schools. Before their programs were fully arranged, they suddenly changed their minds and transferred themselves to St. Vincent's College, where both were placed immediately upon the football team. These boys have been heard to boast that they have not only their tuition free, but that rooms have been rented over a nearby store for dressing and club quarters for boys of the football team, and also for sleeping rooms. Thus, according to their boast, these boys have not only their tuition, but their room, and also board, free: while they make a show, it is claimed by their boy friends, of considerably more spending money than ever before. In addition to these things, one of the boys, who was a nine-year student in the high school, has told some of his friends that he has been promised entrance into the college after six months in the preparatory department of St. Vincent's.

The head of St. Vincent's College, when asked if this report were true, replied positively:

"Such irregularities as this could not be proved against us, for they do not exist."

He went on further to state that one of the boys particularly referred to, had come to them merely as a result of a talk with his brother, who is full-back on the University of Michigan eleven. The older brother had come here to find the younger one on the Polytechnic team playing Rugby, and had said: "Why don't you get into some school

where they play real football? Get in somewhere and learn something about the real game, and then there'll be some chance for you at Michigan University."

The explanation of the report that likely athletes are given tuition free at this College was that St. Vincent's has many working students, all the janitor and porter work, serving at tables and caring for the lawn being done by boys wishing to earn their way through school. And why, say the authorities, should these boys be barred from athletics because they are too poor to pay their way?

Again, it is known that a scholarship is always open at St. Vincent's for any boy showing what is thought to be good football stuff and eager to play the game. This scholarship is supported by a man of means here in Los Angeles, who is always among the interested onlookers at a football game. And while the authorities of St. Vincent's admit that the dispensing of this scholarship might be misconstrued, they feel that such misconception is absolutely unfair—as unfair as a hint that some of the members of their football team are working students in name only, the duties required being so light that the boy, to all intents and purposes, has his tuition free.

So much for the rumors affecting two of the colleges in the matter of irregularities in their eligibility requirements. It would take too long to go over the list of accusations of trickery and dirty work at games and track meets, and no one of the schools or colleges hereabout would be exempt. But the present controversy seems to be confined chiefly to an inability for the five southern colleges—U.S.C., Occidental, Pomona, St. Vincent's and Whittier College—to get together on a set of rules of eligibility.

The most questionable act on the part of Occidental is their alleged effort to force upon the other colleges a new set of eligibility rules in the midst of the football season. It is claimed by some of the other schools that by waiting until this time of the year to offer the new rules they were able to look the other teams over and see where they could hit the other schools hardest by certain changes in the rules.

This charge Occidental answers by the statement that every effort was made to form a new agreement at the expiration of the old agreement last spring; and that as meeting after meeting resulted in no understanding, they determined for themselves the conditions under which they wished their students to take part in intercollegiate athletics; and as they frankly desire to see intercollegiate athletics become a thing of the past, it is quite immaterial to them whether an agreement is formed among the several colleges looking to a continuance of strenuously competitive intercollegiate relations.

It seems that Pomona and Occidental have been able to get together on the new set of rules, which it was proposed to have take the place of the old ones governing the Triangular Athletic Conference that included these two colleges and U.S.C. St. Vincent's and Whittier have never been in the conference, and only practice and permission games have been played with them.

The new rules differ from the old on three vital points. Occidental claims that U.S.C. in an athletic council held last spring, signi-

fied its intention to ratify the amended rules, but when it came to the point of signing, refused to do so. U.S.C. claims that it would not be to the best interests of the schools of Southern California to adopt certain of the amended rules, nor to its own liking to adopt others, and therefore declines to submit to what it terms the dictation of the other two. U.S.C. holds further, that until a new agreement is signed by the three colleges, the old rules are in force.

St. Vincent's, which decided it would rather be inside lookin' out than outside lookin' in, and this season hired, what the authorities consider the best coach in Southern California and got together the first real football team the college ever had—St. Vincent's looks aghast at the new rules, one clause of which alone is sufficient to shut the school out of the conference entirely.

"Oh! Oh! Quelle melange!" as those who are learning to speak French in five weeks say. Also "Mon Dieu!"

The three vital points in the new rules are these:

Instead of a residence of one semester, as heretofore, new students must be in residence at least one year before they are eligible, unless regularly entered as Freshmen in the college of liberal arts for the first time from any High School or other preparatory school.

Beginning with September, 1908, all contestants shall be of at least college rank.

An athletic coach or physical director is not eligible as faculty representative in conference councils.

As already stated Occidental and Pomona have signed up under these amended rules. They hold that the one year's residence clause bars students who choose a school for its athletic coach rather than by the faculty and course of study. And they claim a desire to see athletics subordinated to the rest of the college work rather than made the all-in-all of college life, which seems to be the general tendency throughout the country.

In justification of the second clause, they hold that a varsity team should be com-

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posed of college men, and not prep. students. Let the athletics of the prep. students be wholly separate, the college prep. students competing with high school and other prep. teams.

As for the third, they hold that an athletic coach is naturally biased and should not have part in the conference councils, which should be attended only by the student and faculty representatives.

And now for the opinion of the dissenters. U. S. C. is of course, the only real dissenter, being the only other college which has had full athletic relations with the other two. U. S. C., it must be remembered, has a membership equal to that of all the other colleges combined, with a larger proportion of college students, and consequently, more men of either grade to draw on.

They object to the one-year residence clause on the ground that it is not to the best interest of the schools of Southern California, pointing out that neither Berkeley nor Stanford makes any residence requirement. If a year's residence is required, track men, whose season is in the spring, would not be eligible until the spring of the second year, which means a year and a half in school before they can compete in track events. Whereas they could go north and be eligible the first year. U. S. C. wants to offer the same inducements to the athletically-inclined that the colleges, which they consider their only real competitors, offer. In like manner they decline to bar prep. students, holding that every real student should have the benefit of the encouragement and stimulus to be found in

athletic competition and therefore should not be denied the privilege of contesting, while in the preparatory school, in the main athletic events.

As for having the coach take part in conference councils, U. S. C. claims this right, their coach being a member of the faculty. As in a conference for the discussion of matters relating to mathematics, languages or science, the principal would naturally select the head of that department to represent the school, so in a matter of athletics he would expect to send the head of the physical department, who is also the coach.

St. Vincent's disapproves of the one-year clause, believing that a semester is sufficient to guarantee the good faith of the student. But the point that of itself is quite sufficient to bar this college from the conference is the exclusion of prep. students. St. Vincent's is light at the top. Its college students are very few in proportion to the prep. students, and among these few there are fewer still who are physically fitted or have the inclination for strenuous athletics.

St. Vincent's one hope now lies in a circular addressed by the U. S. C. to all the other colleges, stating the conditions on which it is willing to enter into a dual agreement with any one of its sister institutions. And it remains to be seen how the schools will pair themselves off. At present the Presbyterians and Congregationalists are in a close embrace, which none of the others seem to be able to break. Possibly the Methodists and Catholics may join hands—no closer touch is to be expected in the nature of things. And that will leave the

Friends at Whittier in a class by themselves with nothing left to them as men of peace and brotherly love, but to call out now and again: "Won't thee come over and play in our yard?"

Just what the outcome of present conditions will be nobody can tell. But it is to be hoped that the public washing of soiled linen will result in placing local amateur athletics on a cleaner and healthier basis than it has been for several seasons. If the college authorities are innocent, as they claim themselves, then the coaches are at fault.

If the coaches have not been clean in their methods, then it is up to the college authorities to post themselves and see what inducements are offered boys for the sake of getting likely timber, for after all, the responsibility is the responsibility of the college authorities. If they do not know when a boy enters as a Freshman, because the residence clause does not apply to Freshmen, when in reality he is a Junior; if they do not know that credits are doctored; if they do not know that out in the field and on the track, underhand and tricky practices are indulged in, it is their business to wake up and find out.

And if, as two of the principals interview avowed, it is believed that it would be to the best interests of the colleges to cut out entirely intercollegiate athletics, having instead intra-class games and events, why do they not have the courage of their convictions and seize this very opportune time for ceasing intercollegiate athletic relations?

On the Stage and Off

David Belasco's new Stuyvesant Theater on Forty-fourth street, New York, was opened last week with greater success than has attended the premier of any Gotham playhouse for the past twenty years. The attraction was David Warfield in a new play called "A Grand Army Man," in which the actor gets away from the dialectic work which has characterized his earlier efforts. A feature of the performance—and one that met with so much commendation from the audience that it received an unusual amount of newspaper space—was the absence of any orchestra. The rise of the curtain was announced with a chime of bells, and the intermission periods were not made wearisome with a lot of fiddle scraping and tooting of reed and brass instruments. Now that David Belasco has proved that theater orchestras are not a necessity, it need not occasion great surprise if the movement to do away with entr'acte music spreads to other cities.

Rose King, who will be recalled for a bit of excellent acting in Mr. Morosco's play, "The Judge and the Jury"—it was the role of Centipede Sal or something of similar name—has blossomed out as a real leading lady. Her name now appears on the theater programs of the big eastern cities next to that of James J. Corbett. She plays the lady in Corbett's production of "The Burglar and the Lady."

One of the notable incidents in connection with the first performance of the Richards & Pringle real coon minstrels at the Los Angeles Theater Sunday night was the presence

of Nick Laraia, the leader of the theater's orchestra, on his director's perch, and following the beat of the colored director of the merry minstrels. Some of Laraia's friends contend that he ought to add "atmosphere" to the performance by having his men put on burnt cork, but the musicians themselves opined otherwise.

Thurlow Bergen, who played the leading role with Maude Fealy in "The Stronger Sex" at the Mason the fore part of the week, may be seen here during the holiday period in a similar capacity with Florence Roberts. Bergen is a Washingtonian, and one of the most promising of the younger leading men of the stage.

Joe Kilgour, who promises to become a big favorite with the Ferris audiences at the Auditorium this fall, is keen for golf. He says he is a Scotchman, which may account for his devotion to the ancient and honorable game.

William Hamilton Cline, who formerly held down the chair of dramatic criticism on the "Herald," is at present in charge of the "Examiner's" anniversary edition. Although he is a regular member of the American Press Humorists Association, Cline is, nevertheless, available for dramatic assignments should the occasion arise in the "Examiner's" office.

Lillian Burkhardt of this city was the headline feature of the first performance of the new Orpheum Theater. She received no

end of newspaper praise for the excellence of her work in the bright little sketch, "A Passing Fancy."

The sale of the Barnum & Bailey circus to the Ringling Brothers of Baraboo, Wis., puts practically every large circus in this country under the management of the five brothers. With the Sells-Forepaugh, the Barnum & Bailey, the Pawnee Bill (Major Lillie) and the Ringling Bros. Shows banded together it looks as much like a circus trust as one may ever hope to see.

As the engagement of the San Francisco Opera Company at the Los Angeles theater is now a thing of the past, the attaches of the playhouse are relating incidents that were for business reasons, perhaps, kept carefully concealed during the reign of the blondined Bessies and the others of the ever merry chorus. It is safe to assume that at least one well-known millionaire will not hover about Manager Lotto's temple of Art to any great extent. This particular millionaire gentleman was smitten by the charms of young chorus girl whose professional cards bear the name of Miss Ormonde, and just to prove that his intentions were strictly of a paternal character, he suggested to the girl that she ought to have a bunch of new photos. Whereupon the girl assented and an order for an even hundred dollars' worth of carbon tints was placed. In the meantime the debonnaire man of millions had noted a wholly unlooked hankering for home on the part of the chorus girl immed-

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ately on the payment of the cafe supper check every night, which perhaps was not altogether what the man of money thought was dutiful on the part of a struggling girl, ambitious to one time adorn the prima donna ranks. A mild remonstrance on his part, a stronger one from her, a threat to cancel the order for photos from him, and none too friendly good nights from both were exchanged. But while millionaires are prone to awaken about 10 a.m., the hardworking girls of the chorus know no such Morpheus luxury, and this particular maiden was up and doing at eight o'clock the next morning. An hour before her wealthy admirer was aware of the fact that it was daylight, and that business was being transacted in the marts of this great city, the demure little girl was in the picture place, her hundred dollars worth of photos securely tucked away in a huge "dress suit case," as she quickly went on her merry, merry chorus girl's way. Two hours later over the 'phone came a brief command from Mr. Millionaire to cancel the order for the young lady's photos.

"She's got them—just got them," replied the picture maker.

"Well, I won't pay for them," angrily said the rich fellow.

"Oh, yes, you will," quoth Mr. Photographer. "You authorized me to go ahead with the order: said you'd pay for them, and you ARE going to send me a check in short order, or I'll see my attorney about it."

Historians of the occurrence aver that the rich man's check was in the hands of a photographer in an even hour's time. But there were no more hoverings about the stage door of the theater, no more late suppers, and of course there was no more hurriedly spoken "good night, now, I must be going, mother'll be worried if I stay out late," from the girl.

Frederick Belasco will be on hand when the Belasco company does "The Heart of Maryland" at the Belasco week after next. It is a hobby of Belasco to personally superintend the rehearsals of Brother David's great play, which is, perhaps, the reason the piece is always so admirably put on and acted. Fred Belasco was Mrs. Leslie Carter's stage manager when "The Heart of Maryland" was played in this country, and in London, and, perforce, ought to know considerable about putting on the piece by this time.

Julian Johnson, who writes the dramatic column in the "Times," has an absorbingly interesting and brilliantly imagined short story in the November "Scrap Book," called "When Science Warred." I can personally recommend it as one of the best short stories that has been printed in many a month. It proves beyond question that Johnson can turn his pen to excellent fiction with all the facility and deftness that are so frequently noted in his chronicling of local dramatic happenings.

One of Mannie Lowenstein's best songs is to be published by the well-known musical house of M. Witmark & Sons of New York. The song is called "Happyville," and ought to be a big seller—it has a good "story," and the music is of the sort that can be whistled after a single hearing.

The pruning scissors are needed in several instances at the Orpheum this week, particularly in Minnie Seligman's Sketch, "A Da-

kota Widow." This playlet, which concerns the ever-timely subject of divorce, is impossible, but very entertaining as to plot, but it would gain in interest were a number of useless incidents eliminated. Miss Seligman and William Bramwell are headlined, but Blanche Holt as Katy the maid captured the fancy of the audience. The turn of Lucy and Lucier also might well be shortened. Lucier, as a tough messenger kid, is, in his own vernacular, "all to the good," but there is little to be said for the other members of the company. Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, with their Hayseed-New York actress dialogue are really amusing, if a trifle vulgar. Three unusually excellent gymnastic turns grace the bill. Mason and Bart, the four Arconis, and the Belleclaire Brothers. Of these the former gives one of the most clever exhibitions of trapeze and bar work seen for many a day. The ease with which the more skillful of the pair accomplishes his extraordinary feats robs them of their deserved effect. The four Arconis, with a side line of clean, if commonplace, tomfoolery, are whirlwinds of grace, and the Belleclaire Brothers devote their turn mostly to exhibitions of much developed muscular strength. Despite the names which suggest the green Isle of Erin, Murphy and Francis prove to be negroes. Vaudeville seems to be getting more than its share of "real cullud" folk nowadays: always the same mixture of coon singing and dancing, but these dark possessors of Irish names dance well, or else the

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gallery is no criterion. Were the patois of French music halls familiar to the Orpheumites, the reception accorded Les Aubin-Leonel would be far different. As it is, there is scarcely a ripple of applause from the house, even though the couple present a worthy offering.

Shakespearean performances by a stock company are ordinarily somewhat farcical; therefore the production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Burbank partakes of the nature of a surprise. To be sure, several members of the company make the grievous mistake of reading their lines in twentieth-century style, absolutely ignoring the rhythm and grace of blank verse, but as a whole there is little exception to be taken. Blanche Hall's Juliet is a rarely sweet picture. She gives the character all the shy ingenuousness of sixteen, and furthermore accomplishes what so many actresses fail to do—her Juliet looks "near sixteen." Perhaps in the balcony scene is Miss Hall's power over her audience best indicated; there is eager silence while she is on the stage, but after her exit there is an immediate stir and whisper. The only false note in Miss Hall's original conception of the character is in the soliloquy before taking the coma-producing herb. A dominant tone of staginess creeps into her acting, and mars the effect of the scene. Although a little too conscious of the swing of his verse, William Desmond's Romeo is an agreeable revelation. His usual rapid articulation is softened until every word he speaks is beautifully clear; and needless to say, the silken doublet and hose are exceedingly becoming to the stalwart Desmond figure. The duel scene between Romeo and the fiery Tybalt—portrayed with Harry Mestayer's customary comprehensive excellence—rises above the commonplace stage "argument," and is a splendid piece of "business." Heretofore Mercutio has always been the merry gentleman; Byron Beaseley makes of him a merry buffon. The scene in which Mercutio mocks the ancient nurse perhaps gave Mr. Beaseley his excuse for his interpretation, and rightly, too. The courtly Mercutio would scarcely have offended the old woman with ill-mannered quips. As usual, the play is well mounted, the balcony scene especially being worthy of the plaudits it receives.

"The Stronger Sex"—the attraction at the Mason this week—lacks strength. It is a pretty little play, with a rather dull first act. There are all the characters one has grown to look for in the fashionable English society story—the elderly dame with her sharp tongue and kindly heart; the penniless Englishman, with his mothworn title—in this case only an "Honorable;" the wealthy and unsophisticated young wife, etc. The gist of the plot concerns one Mary

Thorpe, a Texas girl, married by the Honorable Warren Barrington for her money. By conveniently overhearing a conversation between her newly-made husband and Joan Forsythe, her dearest friend and a former flame of the Hon. Warren, Mary discovers the true state of affairs. Thereupon she sets about conquering her husband, as she would conquer a spirited colt, and the last two acts are given to the process of "breaking in." Of course it all ends happily in the conventional manner, with the husband and wife and lovers carefully paired off in each other's arms. Maude Fealy is very gentle and pretty and spirited as the American girl, and her magnetism grows on one. Mary Bertrand as the dashing Joan Forsythe rather runs away with the play, and makes an excellent foil for Miss Fealy. However, if Miss Bertrand would cultivate the art of facial expression, her characterization would be more artistic. Florence Robinson's fiery grand dame who rejoices in the unlovely cognomen of Mrs. Van Garkerken, was a clean-cut picture, that stood boldly out from the neutral background of the other characters. Of the men, Thurlow Bergen and Brandon Hurst are excellent. The Honorable Warren Barrington is really a hopeless cad, and in less capable hands than Mr. Hurst's the character would be heartily despised. But Mr. Hurst's is a histrionic as well as a sartorial triumph. Debonaire, slangy, and typically "cheeky," Thurlow Bergen's Oliver Thorpe would gain effectiveness if he tempered his obvious comedy with a lack of self-consciousness. And as Mr. Bergen is supposed to be an American, he should infuse a degree of warmth in his love-making, which is sadly lacking. More than a line is deserved for the clear enunciation of every member of the company.

Crusty Tips to Theatre Goers.

Los Angeles—"The Royal Chef" is down for a visit to this city, and will appear at the Los Angeles Theater for a week commencing on this Saturday evening. The music of the play is not only extremely catchy, but has scored number for number with any ever written for a single production, in many a day. The scenic effects are described as great and the company, with Wm. J. McCarthy in the leading role, unusually capable. The opera is staged in fine style both in costumes and every accessory required to give it proper setting, while the specialists, chorus, dancers, and supernumeraries meet every requirement, and in point of numbers exceed any that is usually required in musical comedy.

Mason—A sample of the Geo. M. Cohan's popular musical comedy, on this occasion "Little Johnny Jones" will afford entertainment next week at the Mason.

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Belasco—Winston Churchill's Southern play of "Befo' de Wah" days will doubtless give Mr. Stone and Miss Stoddard good opportunity in the parts of Stephen Brice and Virginia Carvel.

Burbank—The stirring drama, "Held by the Enemy," with an all-star cast marks an event at the Burbank next week. Mace Greenleaf has been especially engaged for the part of Thomas Bean.

Grand—"The Little Prospector" in which the charming young actress "Chie" Perkins will be seen at the Grand for the next week commencing with today's matinee. "The Little Prospector" is a melodrama in the strict technical sense of the word, but not of the Kremer and Davis class. It might be better described as a comedy-drama, with its contrasted scenes of mirth and pathos. Miss Perkins is a charming young woman who comes to us fresh from eastern triumphs in the role which she will present here.

Orpheum—Madame Bartholdi's cockatoos which head the Orpheum bill for the coming week, belong to the class commonly called matinee acts, because it has been found that they usually draw an increased patronage at matinee performances. These sedate performers with their snowy plumage and the brilliant macaws and parrots that accompany them, seem to have attained the limit of bird intelligence. Their acrobatic and comedy stunts, which seem to be performed with a full appreciation of their meaning, are an unfailing attraction. Ladell and Crouch, a pair of youngsters just old enough to escape the clutches of the Humane Society's officers, will be seen in a dancing and acrobatic turn which is said to justify that overworked vaudeville term—"novel." Charlene and Charlene a juggler and a musician, reach the Orpheum at the end of a globe-circling engagement. They come to us from Sydney, Australia. The Teddy Trio are noted German acrobats who offer sensational gymnastics. The Royal Hawaiian Quintette completes the list of newcomers. Bellelaire Bros., Les Aubin, Leonel and Murphy and Francis are retained for a second week.

In the Musical World

To write a criticism of Gadski involves the possession of a stock of adjectives not usually vouchsafed to the average man. Her concert at Simpson Auditorium this week was one of those things which music lovers set down in their memories as red-letter occasions.

Gadski is about the foremost soprano of the day, typical of the German school. She is essentially a Wagnerian soprano, and her rendition of "Dieu theure Halle" brought the audience to its feet; she sang "The Erl King" as an encore, and again the audience rose to the singer.

The program was wide in range. In quiet work Gadski does not shine with any greater brilliance than scores of singers of far less repute; it is when the singer undertakes bigger and broader things that the reason for her reputation is shown to be laid on a firm foundation.

With Gadski in town many unthinking

people have sought to compare her with Padovani. As well try to compare a diamond and a ruby. Each singer is an artist in a different school. Each in her way is peerless, but to attempt to compare—How useless.

Owing to the early visit of Mme. Gadski and the unexpected visit of an early rain, quite a number who desired to take advan-

tage of the great Philharmonic Course tickets were disappointed. Manager Behymer has been requested to make some arrangement by which the Philharmonic Course tickets can remain open for a little longer period, and has arranged as a substitute for the Madame Gadski concert, which is past, to give to the new subscribers of the Grand Philharmonic Course, instead of the Gadski recital, a ticket for the recital to be given at the close of the season by Mme. Louise Homer, and the season ticket sale for the great Philharmonic Course, as now arranged will continue for a month longer at Bartlett Music Company's.

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The second event of the great Philharmonic Course takes place at Simpson Auditorium on next Friday evening, introducing to Los Angeles a most brilliant and remarkable artist, Maud Powell, violinist, famous because she is a great violinist, and great because she measures up to the standard of violin playing established by virtuosos of the highest rank, without any allowance being made for the fact that she is a woman.

Classical repose, romantic tenderness, grace, esprit, and great technical nerve—all these are points in her style, and can be brought into play by her when called for by the composition she is interpreting. Practically everything that is worthy in violin literature is in her repertoire, and she is constantly seeking to add to it by trying over new music.

1. Grieg, Sonata, Op. 13, for violin and piano; lento doloroso, allegro vivace, allefretto tranquillo, allegro animato.
2. Vieuxtemps, Concerto, Op. 31, D major; andante moderato, andante religioso, finale.
3. Mozart (1756-1798), Minuet. C major (1733), "The Flowerette" (transcribed by Maud Powell). Le Claire (1697-1764), "The Flowerette".
4. Rameau (1683-1764), "Regame" (transcribed by Godowsky). Chopin, Nocturne. Liszt, Nocturne, No. 4.
5. Hubay, "The Zephyr." Schumann, "The Zephyr." Wieniawski, "Airs Russes."

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The program for Miss Bessie Bulpin's recital at Blanchard Hall Saturday evening, October 26, is as follows, the recital being under the management of Sig. Pietro Buzzi:

"Roberto tu che adoro," from the opera "Roberto le Diable" (Meyerbeer)—Miss Bessie Bulpin.
"Hilarite" (Vieuxtemps)—Miss Besse Bates.
(a) "Love is all in all" (Stevenson); (b) "Serenade" (Werkelin)—Miss Bessie Bulpin.
"Elegie" (Bazzini)—Miss Bessie Bates.
(a) "Elsa's Dream," from the opera, "Lohengrin" (Wagner); (b) "The years at the spring" (A. Beach)—Miss Bessie Bulpin.

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Mr. Dowling has recently installed in his studio at St. Paul's, 10 South Olive St., a fine modern two-manual pipe-organ, which he has at the disposal of Organ Students.

Among the Artists

By RENE T. DE QUELIN

A. Stirling Calder, the sculptor, together with his wife, Nanette Calder, held a private view of their joint work in the barn studio, 625 S. Figueroa street.

This was held for three days, one hundred invitations being given out, but many more asked the privilege to view the very interesting work executed by both artists. One of the best works shown was a full length portrait of Gerome Eddy, only son of Arthur G. Eddy of Pasadena and Chicago, the famous art critic and art admirer. He has a bust of himself by the famous French sculptor, Rodin, also a portrait of Whistler, and many paintings and works of art by the most noted men. The portrait of Gerome Eddy by Mrs. Calder is unusually strong and forceful, good in drawing and composition, bringing out all the subtle qualities and expression of youth in the portrayal of which Mrs. Calder excels. Another portrait, that of Mrs. Grey, wife of Elmer Grey, the architect, was specially strong from every point of view, and distinguished in color. The natural pose taken by the sitter was unusually attractive, being absolutely devoid of the stiff and stereotyped attitude generally seen and adopted by subjects for their portraits. A fine study of the nude revealed Mrs. Calder's powers for mural work. There were many heads and quite a few studies of Indians, one of which was exceptionally strong and good. A full length of an Indian mantled with a black blanket relieved by a small amount of color decoration, the Indian being in full regalia of war bonnet, was very picturesque. There were also some good seaside sketches of more than passing interest, which showed Mrs. Calder's versatile capabilities.

Among Mr. Calder's studies there were some very attractive models in clay for prospective work for both the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. In the former two exceedingly pleasing panels for overmantels were seen symbolizing womanhood, showing a classical figure, portraying, with its accessories, companionship, and woman's grasp of the sciences and arts, as well as her powerful grasp of the affairs of the business world. Another panel for a like situation to be placed in the Y. M. C. A., nine feet long by two feet six inches wide, gives the sculptor great scope for his imaginative and constructive powers, he having chosen the subject, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." The portrayal of this subject is very rich in thought, and will when finished be a fine educational and biblican piece. Different forms of worship by different races of the human family are illustrated in this most interesting panel, showing the artist's care, thought and love for his subject. Another piece of work, strongly conceived and boldly sketched in, was a column for the Y. M. C. A., a figure subject being on each of the four sides. There are several of these columns, which will run twenty feet high. The decoration will appear in the center of the column. A beautiful marble bust of the late W. L. Vail was shown, fully illustrating Mr. Calder's powers in portraiture.

The bust was life size, and was an exceptionally fine piece of modeling; all the subtle qualities of expression so very difficult to obtain in sculpture being beautifully ren-

dered in this specially admirable bust. One of its happy features was the splendid piece of Carrara marble out of which it was cut, being without blemish, a thing rarely found today.

Mr. Calder, who is a member of the National Sculptor's Society, is one of the prime advocates in the new movement in sepulchral monuments. The cast of a very rich slab is shown in his studio, full size, which has just been cast in bronze by Bureau Bros. of Philadelphia. It is to be surrounded by polished granite, straps of bronze crossing the granite at the corners and at each right angle, giving the slab an unusual and ornate appearance. This slab was built for Henry B. Steward of Oracle, Arizona. The panels of a beautiful Celtic Cross that was erected in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N. J., was also shown. The subjects, "Herald of Death," "Death in Peace," "Stoical Digger," "Life is Labor," "A Helmsman's Watch," and the Phoenix, "Rich through of by the hands," were beautifully modeled, with power, force and perfect understanding of both subject and material. It is seldom in this part of the country that one has an opportunity of viewing such fine work as these two artists exhibited for three days this week, especially in sculpture, as Los Angeles is poor, indeed, in this respect, there being no encouragement whatever in this branch of art.

Carl Oscar Borg took the writer through his studio and showed him his summer's work. There were two surprises, first in the large quantity of material executed during such a short time, and, second, by the complete revolution of his color expression and technique. Evidently Mr. Borg has thrown off completely the habit of seeing nature through a northern ocean haze or mist, which in place is beautiful as a perfect interpretation of the Norwegian clime, of which he is a native. He spent much of his time this summer in and around Santa Barbara, bringing back dozens of sketches and finished paintings, each rivaling the other in their beauty and gemlike qualities of color, many suggesting the Australian opal for iridescence and purity of tone. Many of the canvasses shown reminded the writer of Italy, and the peculiar rich blue of the Mediterranean. Mr. Borg intends to exhibit the early part of next year.

Colonial Architecture and Decorations.

(Continued.)

Our last article closed with the death of Grinling Gibbons in 1721. We must not forget other prominent men who followed closely in the footsteps of Wren and Gibbons, and who left indelible and lasting impressions upon the field of architecture, and all that affected its decorations and furnishings, which so influenced its colonial period. James Gibbs was another eminent Englishman of this period who went to Holland in 1694, afterwards studied in Italy at the expense of the Earl of Mar, returning to London after ten years study in Rome. He was given the commission to build Kings College, Cambridge, but his first work was St. Martin's Church, and the next St. Mary's-in-the-Strand. He also built the Senate House at Cambridge, England. Nicholas Hawksmoor,

another strong man, and perhaps the only one who attained any eminence as a Wren pupil, did much to advance the renaissance of his time (1666-1736). He was clerk of the works at Greenwich Hospital, also at Whitehall, Kensington Palace, and St. James Palace. He built several historical churches, prominent of which are Christ Church, Spitalfields; St. George's, Middlesex; St. George's, Bloomsbury, the steeple of which is crowned with a statue of George I, embraced by the royal supporters. Much comment has been made on this peculiar combination, and Walpole says in reference to it,

"The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare,

But wonder how the devil they got there."

Both of these men's work was very prolific. Gibbs designed a great number of monuments for persons of note. They were based on designs he had seen in Italy. Some of his designs are considered extravagant, but could easily have been simplified; they certainly are full of endless suggestions, and rich in ideas for the experienced designer, but somewhat dangerous to the inexperienced. One of the features in which Gibbs took great personal pride was ornamental plaster decorations for interiors, especially for walls and ceilings. He brought two Italians, Signori Artari and Nagutti, to England to carry out this special line of work. Besides this, both Gibbs and Hawksmoor designed a large amount of furniture.

Candelabra, grates, fire dogs; also many designs for tapestries and damasks—many of these things were made for, and can be seen today at Hampton Court Palace, Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent, Broughton Castle and the library of St. Paul's Cathedral. Another hobby of Gibbs was designing for vases, which were generally executed in marble and lead. These vases were very fashionable at this period, and a great many can be found even today in many of the gardens of the old country house; the majority of which will be found in lead, very rich in design. Gibbs brought this idea from Rome, where the Italians used them to decorate the top of pedestals, either on garden terraces, upper parts of buildings, or on top of large piers to important entrances to palace gardens. They were also very much used by Louis XIV, especially in the gardens of Versailles. Another strong point was his beautiful stone tables for gardens, many of which he made for the Earl of Oxford. The large number of designs he made for mantels and doorways are extremely interesting, and the student of colonial architecture would do well to study them. He was a great student of proportion, and gives the following rule for the proportion of rooms: "To find the height of a room, take the length and breadth added together, half of this sum should be the proper proportion for the height." This seems to be the general proportions as handed down by the great masters of that period, if the ceilings or coved or arched, but if they are flat, their height would be agreeable to their breadth. But of course climate would have much to control these proportions; as, for example, in a cold climate ceilings lower than the above proportions would tend to make the room far warmer and more cozy.

(To be continued in our next.)

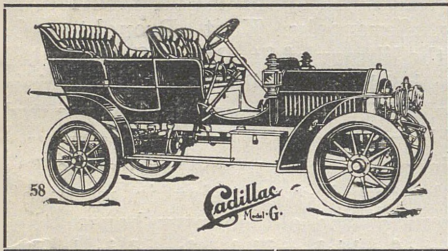
Autos and Autoists

By JACK DENSHAM

There has been some rain recently and, as usual, the weeds begin to grow. Naturally, therefore, this is a good time for the weeding out process and the omnipotent gardener of the automobile preserves, is certainly hard at work. A good auto man is born, not made, and some of them are beginning to find it out. There have been too many agencies in Los Angeles, and I, for one, am not sorry to see some of them dropping away. I mention no names, but a cursory visit to "The Row" will enable the least observant person in the world, to see that changes are taking place. The unsuccessful people are dropping out and the successful one are getting ready for a prosperous year. Let us hope that the new era will give us fewer agents and more sense, less, bickering and more business, less noise and cleaner competition. "The Salutamus Hand of Nature." She weeds the gardens all right, leave it to her.

You will all be pleased to hear that A. J. Smith is out again, and practically recovered from the effects of his accident on the race up Mount Baldy. I saw him in the distance this morning, and waited at the corner of the street till he passed by to make sure it was he. He was puffing along in one of the "Self-starters," and looked, so far as I could see, none the worse. Go to it A. J.

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shines on "Germany's" desk. That probably accounts for the sunny smile he always has ready for you. When I go into the Auto Vehicle Company's place I feel as though I were monkeying round machinery, the machinery of a business office, where every wheel must run smoothly and easily or be replaced. This effect is somewhat severe, though it be very admirable from a business man's point of view. I do not wish to intimate that Glen Lull is unbusiness like, but his smile does a whole lot to counteract the rather quieting influence of that atmosphere of "BUSINESS." To him it is that I go for news, and he is always on top of the water with a cargo of data and details that would sink a daily newspaper. He produced a letter of many pages from one S. C. Smith, who cavorts over the Desert in a Tourist, appropriately named "Old Betsey." Mr. Smith is the Goldfield agent for the Western Gas Engine Company, and incidentally, does things with the Tourist cars. Recently they had a railroad strike in the neighborhood of the Nevada mining camp and there were no trains running in or out of Goldfield. The nearest point of approach was Mina, so some long-headed person suggested that all the autos be brought into requisition. Every man who owned a machine and was not in sympathy with the strikers was called on to loan his automobile and, for some days, they had a very efficient stage route between Mina and Goldfield, with the stage cars beating train time all hollow. Needless to state Mr. Smith has the Tourist doing most of the work. Talking about stage routes Mr. Bowzer, the San Diego Tourist man, came into the office while I was there and came through with the interesting information that some of the wealthier ranchers have got together and formed a company for the purpose of running an auto stage line from San Diego to Ensenada. That time I accompanied a certain ill-fated rescue expedition aboard the good ship "Orient" in the waters of Lower California, I became well acquainted with Bill Conditt, who piloted us. He owned a Tourist, and made many trips between the land of the Manana tree and the outpost of God's Country. He was very keen about the stage route idea and explained to me at length how much good it would do both cities. I would not be afraid to make a small wager that Bill is in this somewhere, and, if he be, I will also make another wager that the stage will be a success. It goes without saying that the company intends to support home industry and use nothing but Tourist cars. I have nothing but approbation for their choice. Without being wantonly partial I think I may say that the convenience of having the home factory within a hundred miles of the route is an immense advantage.

Part of Mr. Smith's letter is very interesting, it tells of a trip through Nevada he is contemplating in the near future. There is one grave omission, and that is that he neglects to invite me to go along with him. The route he has mapped out is as follows: Start from Goldfield and visit the following cities, towns and camps—Tonopah, Duluth, Rhyolite, Eastgate, Fairview, Wonder,

Fallon, Hazen, Reno, then back to Ramsey, Yerrington and Buckskin, and up the big grade to Hawthorne. The idea of the trip is to show the denizens of the desert what the Tourist can do under difficult conditions. Incidentally, Mr. Smith has a good word to say for the tires which are of the Goodyear variety.

James M. Shuck is peeved. In the first place he cannot leave his business to go East as soon as he would like. That is enough to peeve anybody. In the second place Herb. Carse has written an article in the "Times," and that article was very derogatory to two-cycle engines. I read the article, and, so far as I remember, the genial Herbert tells people how to buy a launch. He very wisely deprecates the purchase of a hand-me-down eastern product. In this he is perfectly right, and he is also right in advising the innocent purchaser to turn his attention to some of the coast makes of Otto-cycle engines, such as the Union and the Hercules. But, when he comes out with flat-footed condemnation of the two-cycle engine, I must beg to say that he showed lack of newspaper sense and a very apparent prejudice. Now I am on my hobby horse, and I am going to rock it backwards and forwards as long as I like, so look out. Another paragraph for this, if you please.

The two-cycle engine has been brought down to a point where it works and works well. I am not in favor of this kind of engine for an automobile. I may be wrong, but I believe that the constant jar tends to upset the smoothness of the "Turbiniol sequence" (To use a home-made phrase). That is a question I am not going to discuss here. I should only run foul of A. J. Smith's moorings, and I might scrape some of his paint off. But I do say most emphatically that such an engine as the Ferro, does and will always work perfectly in a boat, if it be run by a man and not a sheep. The sales agent will tell you all about the advantages of lack of weight and simplicity from having no spring valves. That goes without saying. The main question is "Will the engine work?" And I answer without qualification "Yes." My reason for saying this is based on scientific "paper work" and personal experience. I guess Carse will read this and he will acknowledge that I have some kind of a right to talk about

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"Better buy a Tourist than wish you had."

anything on the water. Not for an instant, do I pretend to his knowledge of machinery. Herb. Carse is a true expert. He is a man with a mighty brain, and a grasp of detail that is wonderful to a generaliser like myself. But I submit that he is prejudiced. I feel certain that, if he would only give the modern two-cycle engine a fair test, he would come round to my view. I have already explained how a two-cycle engine works. It will do no harm to repeat it. The piston covers different ports in the side of the cylinder at different times. The crank case is air-tight, and compression is effected by the down stroke which forces the mixture from the crank case through a port and pipe to the upper end of the cylinder. When the piston starts on the up-stroke it first of all exhausts the residue from the down-stroke explosion, and, when the stroke is nearly complete, covers the ports and completes the compression. When the engine is running at high speed the intake, compression, explosion and exhaust follow each other in a circle, starting from the top of the cylinder round through the crank case and back to the cylinder head again. As I have said before, a two-cycle engine is a "Reciprocating turbine." Feed the fuel properly, that is, carburette the air to a satisfying satiety, look after the lubricating feed and see that the spark is there; your two-cycle engine will work from the Styx to the matutinal meal. Joe Fellows is the most conservative of men. He has a Ferro in the Diana; this is what he says: "I have been over to Avalon a couple of times, and all I do is start the engine, fix the lubricator to my idea of what the engine needs, climb out into the cock-pit and keep her headed for the Island. If I want to take a rest I let somebody else take the tiller and go to sleep down below FOR I KNOW THAT ENGINE WON'T MISS A STROKE." I quote Joe because his word carries a whole lot of weight. But there are a hundred other people I could quote as well if I had the space. Not forgetting Fred Walton; and if there be one man who studies the problem of "aquamotion," it certainly is Mr. Walton. Mr. Carse, on almost any subject that has to do with boats under a hundred tons burden, I would take your word as gospel. But here I differ from you. Come on now, let's have an answer from you and we may have a little excitement. Good advertising for both of us. And the answer is "Wah Hei."

Don Lee stands out on the sidewalk in front of the Cadillac Garage and draws the attention of passers-by to the new sign he is having painted on the windows. Said sign is certainly very gaudily ornate. It states that Cadillacs are within, and further south says something about ROYALS. Don Lee, assisted by the amiable Pat, has bought the Royal agency from one James Morley. Why the latter let go I am unable to say. I always thought this agency was one of the most valuable in Los Angeles. The car is high-priced perhaps, but you certainly get your money's worth. I will not say that the Royal is in a class by itself, but it certainly is one of the easiest riding machines over rough roads I was ever in. If you took me out in a Packard, a Locomobile, a Royal and a big Simplex, I should have to flip a coin to state my preference. I can only infer that, when Don Lee fell heir to the Royal agency he handed out a good

1908 Mitchell

20 H. P. 4-Cylinder Runabout

Cyls. 4 x 4 Trans. 3 Speeds Sliding Gears

Price \$1200 Fully Equipped

None to equal under \$2000

GREER-ROBBINS CO. Cor. 15th and Main Sts.
Phones: Broadway 5410; B 5813

HAVE YOU RECEIVED

our 1907-08 Catalog of Automobile Supplies and Accessories. This is the most complete catalog of its kind issued on the coast
Cheerfully mailed upon application.

E. A. Featherstone Co.

1018 So. Main St., Los Angeles

WHITE STEAMER

POPE-TOLEDO

White Garage

712 So. Broadway
BOTH PHONES EX. 790

A complete line of both Steam and Gasoline cars

POPE-HARTFORD

POPE-TRIBUNE

AUTOMOBILISTS OF THE SOUTHWEST SECTION:

The Golden State Garage
2122 West Pico

is handy for you. Don't take a Lame Car down town. Telephone to us; we will fetch it for you. West 482, A 4203. Put down the number.

7-SEATER, 6-CYLINDER NATIONAL FOR RENT

Packard

30 - 1908

With full equipment of PACKARD Special Extension Top, Storm Front, Top Envelope, Extra Seats, Speedometer-Odometer, Rush, more Searchlights and Generator, Tire Irons and Tools.

Price, f. o. b. Los Angeles

\$5000.00

We have four deliveries left. We want you to watch the PACKARDS on the streets. Seven 1908 cars already delivered.

Western Motor Car Co.

727-731 S. Olive Street

Charles E. Anthony, Pres.
Earle C. Anthony, Mgr.

Paris Auto Station

Full line of Accessories, Repairing, Storage and Rental.

Denker & Wetterauer

Rental, Stand	S. Los Angeles & Tenth
429 S. Spring	Home 6258
Home 2502 Main 9291	Bdwy. 3925

WAYNE

Touring Cars and Runabouts

16 to 60 Horse Power \$800 to \$3,650.
E. Jr. BENNETT AUTOMOBILE CO.
Gen. Agents for Southern California

FRANKLIN MOTOR CARS

All Models Ready for Demonstration

R. C. HAMLIN

1806 S. Main St.

B4402

South 909

sized "Quid" for his "Quo."

Don is so much fascinated by the sign painting that Pat has to stand by him and see that he gets in no trouble by touching too many people on the shoulder. These two were joined by Fred Pabst, and I saw a large chance for news when Mr. Featherstone came along. This is what happened: Don Lee—

Hallo, Featherstone, see that sign?

Really don't you think it's fine,

The whole idea, of course, was mine;

Featherstone—

Good Don, I think it charming.

Myself—

Hey, Featherstone, I want some news

This chance is far too good to lose,

Featherstone—

Oh, go to bed and take a snooze;

Fred Pabst—

These words are most alarming.

I do not wish to see a fight,

I work so hard by day and night

My nerves won't stand a brutal sight.

Like auto salesmen scrapping.

Pat—

It's twelve o'clock, I have a hunch

It's time for me to eat some lunch,

Myself—

You mean you're going to treat the bunch?

All (Except Pat)—

He nearly caught you napping.

Oy Yoi, Oyez, likewise Wah Hei. I have the honor to be placed on the mailing list of the "Motor Press Bureau." They have addressed me as "Mr. Jack Deershaw," and they hand me a little press-agent dope that would gladden the heart of any country-editor from San Bernardino to Oxnard. At the head of the page, which crinkles from the stiffening touch of the mimeograph roller, is this legend: "If you can use this copy, which is Gratis (Note that, Gratis means 'For thanks,' Thanks right here) kindly do so and mail marked copy containing same to the Motor Press Bureau, Detroit, Michigan." Oh, you press-agents, come down from your inaccessible perch of self-satisfied mediocrity. Wake up, and hand out something live. Bury that poor old cadaver of the deceased calorified atmosphere carrier. Take your hat down from the peg, sally forth from the office with your camera, tell the boss that you will be gone for five days and that you need a machine, a chauffeur and expense money. Then go forth and get into trouble and out of it again. Take pictures of the trouble

and the getting out thereof. Rescue maidens, burgle houses, hit snow-drifts, bump elephants in circus parades, get arrested by imitation cops who are trying to keep you from getting on to their pals' lay-out, drop over sand banks and turn turtle twice with the engine still running, make a wild dash down a railroad track to stop the express from running over a burned bridge, catch an electrocuted wireman as he falls from the top of a fifty foot pole into the tonneau and hurry him to the nearest hospital. Oh, get busy and don't sit at the type-writer handing out such milk-and-water stuff as this. Hire a jingler. Pay him enough to keep him in cigarettes and epigrams. Give him the outline and let him hand out the rhymes. Go to the magazines that your people advertise in and make them publish the jingler's jingle. Will it go? Ask me. Thirty thousand times. YES, Great Guns! does it take a poor, expatriated Britisher in the wilds of the weary west to tell you fellows how to attract the attention of the great American public? Here is the key-note, BE BIZARRE. There is not an ounce of conservatism in the make-up of the American business man outside of his business. Attract his attention, and the battle is won. That is what you are paid for and that is what you don't do. I said "Be bizarre;" there is one reservation, you must also be plausible. What would be ridiculous in Europe would be sublime in America. There is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and that is by way of Marconi's wireless route, across the Atlantic. Which, by the way, I forbear to state, for it varies according to circumstances. At any rate, wake up. This mimeograph costs money. Cuts cost money, too. If your cerebral atrophy will not permit of live "dope," at least have some pictures made; convert them into cuts, and send them along. Oh, well, I guess it's useless.

Here is the "Bulletin" I refer to. Read it, just to please me. Note the "Cadillac simply covered itself with glory." See our press agent is a mathematician, he finds that covering 23¾ miles in half an hour is a rate of 47½ miles an hour. Holy smoke, and the new Pope-Toledo doing fifty-eight to sixty-five on the roads! No more comments. I have had my say, and I am in a hurry to take this down town and give it into the maw of the merciless printer.

"In the races run at Harlem Track, Chicago, October 12, the 20-H.P., \$2000, Model G Cadillac simply covered itself with glory. The car was a stock runabout, which had received no special preparation aside from the removal of the running boards and fenders. The Cadillac G won the five-mile contest, defeating the 24-H.P. Buick, the 30-H.P. Autocar and a six-cylinder Ford. It also carried off the honors in the principal event of the day, a half-hour invitation race, covering 23¾ miles, or a rate of 47½ miles per hour, defeating the 55-H.P. Apperson, the 30-H.P. Mitchell, the 60-H.P. Tinch, the 40-H.P. 6-cylinder Ford, the 55-H.P. Stearns and a Pope-Toledo. The Cadillac victories were especially significant from the fact that its rated power was the lowest in the entire entry list, viz., 20-H.P., and its competitors were rated all the way from 50 to 200 per cent. higher. While the higher-powered cars showed greater spurts of speed for short distances at times, it was the even running, even balance, and unfa-

Announcement

The 1908 Locomobile

DEMONSTRATOR will arrive next week.

CAN MAKE DELIVERIES IN TEN DAYS.

Success Automobile Co.

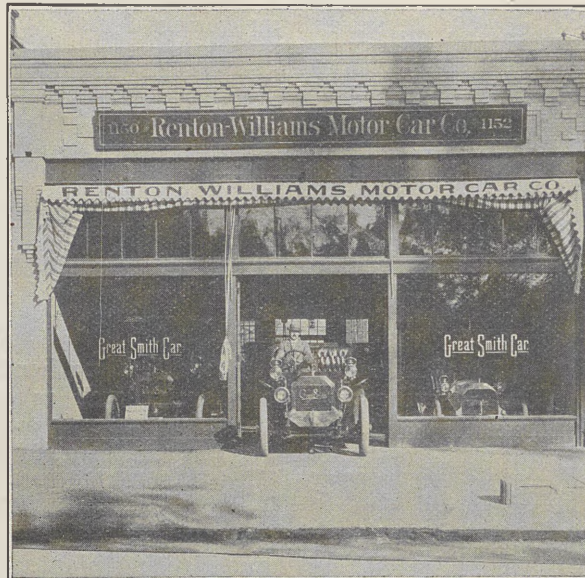
E. E. CAISTER, Manager.

Corner Pico and Hill Sts.

Both Phones

ing constancy of the Cadillac which enabled it to win the victories."

The White people are fairly good on the advertising end. They have come out with a dodger that might attract the attention of about ten men in every city. (Those ten men would not be auto buyers, believe me.) The heading is good, very good. "The winning way of the Wonderful White." Below follows so much small print and so much verbosity that I, for one, cannot spare time to wade through it. I peeve at the press agent again. Do the magazines team with advertisements of beneficent individuals who will teach you the whole art of advertising by correspondence, for this? Who will ever read that dodger through? "Brief Advance Announcement of the Naught Eight White," and there follow five hundred words or so of print that would take a microscope to help you to decipher it. Oh, what a mistake!



The Great Smith Car

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL
CAR OF THE YEAR :-

Sounds Like a Heavy Blast—Maybe

We're Prepared to Prove It
Drop Around and Be Convinced

RENTON & WILLIAMS
MOTOR CAR CO.

1150-52 South Main Street

Financial

By ALBERT SEARL, STOCKS AND BONDS DEPT., HERBERT L. CORNISH COMPANY

Unless the new Los Angeles-Nevada Mining Stock Exchange at once sheds part of its peculiar conservatism, called by another name in several quarters, it bids fair to flicker out gradually. There is not enough business being transacted on the board, to feed half a dozen brokers, instead of the large number that flocks there daily.

I say it in all kindness, as I have repeated it before in this column, there is not sufficient trading in the Nevada mining securities alone to warrant the existence of an exchange for that particular purpose. And the sooner those in control of the new board realize that fact, the better it will be for all concerned. This in spite of the statement made in some quarters that the trading on the new exchange in a day is more than the volume on the old board is in a week. As a matter of fact, the reverse is the case. And in times such as these, with those having idle funds, declining to trade twenty dollars for twice the sum, it would be much better were the local industrials, with which Los Angeles is familiar, called at least once a day on the new exchange.

Standard stocks continue to sell at prices that may go lower in my opinion, although others, perhaps better posted, keep on persisting that the bottom has been reached. That the entire list of good things is nearer the bottom than it is the top, there is of course, no longer any doubt. And at this time, any one purchasing uncertainties, no matter how promising, when gilt edged values may be obtained at about the same prices, certainly must possess the courage of their convictions. If you must speculate, get in on coppers that have behind them values, with the red metal where it is, around thirteen cents a pound. Such stocks may be had in the local market, although Boston must supply them.

Get into fliers for small sums only, as a winning once in ten, will double your money. That is a gamble purely, and gambling never is advisable when you can not afford it. Leave inflated old stocks alone. There are too many others.

With Union Oil selling at about \$175.00, and Farmers & Merchants National Bank going at \$320.00, we shall not have a bull securities market in some time, apparently.

I hear one of the three Los Angeles electric lighting and power companies soon will be in the market for another bond issue, for betterment purposes.

The National Bank of Commerce and the Security Savings Bank & Trust Co. of San Diego, have passed out of existence, all business connected with these institutions, as well as the institutions themselves, being taken over by the recently formed Bank of Commerce and Trust Co. Directors—F. S. Jennings, G. W. Marston, C. T. Hinde; capital, \$500,000.

Amended articles of incorporation of the Home Savings Bank of Whittier, have been filed. The capital is \$25,000. Directors—O. M. Souden, A. H. Dunlap, W. M. Hiatt, A. L. Reed, E. W. Rider, C. E. Cook, all of Whittier and J. A. Osmun, of Rivera. There is a long list of stockholders, the largest blocks of stock being held by A. H. Dunlap, \$35,000, and O. M. Souden, \$7,000. All of the stock is subscribed.

A. A. McPherson will assume the duties of the cashier of the Bank of Jerome, Ariz., recently organized by Prescott and Jerome capitalists.

It is reported that Pasadena is to have another new bank, to open for business about December 1. Former Police Judge R. P. Congdon, Albert Mercer and Charles Grimes are among the promoters. The institution is to be known as the Mechanics Savings Bank.

A bond election will soon be held at Hermosa Beach, to decide on the issuance of \$50,000 bonds for a pavilion.

The \$15,000 issue of the Garden Grove school district, Orange County, will be sold by the supervisors of that county on November 2.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Wilcox Bldg., corner Second and Spring.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Statement at close of Business, Aug. 22, 1907
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$10,646,276.80
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	2,643,760.20
Cash and Sight Exchange.....	4,912,639.52

TOTAL \$18,202,676.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$ 1,250,000.00
*Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	1,492,257.96
Circulation	1,250,000.00
Bonds Borrowed	145,000.00
Deposits	14,065,418.56

TOTAL \$18,202,676.52

*Additional Assets—One million five hundred thousand dollars. Invested in the stock of the Los Angeles Trust Company and the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company, and held by the officers of the First National Bank as trustees, in the interest of the shareholders of that bank.

We recommend the purchase of Home Preferred, Home Common, Home 1st 5's, U. S. Long Distance, Central Oil, Union Oil.

FIELDING J. STILSON CO.

305 H. W. Hellman Building

Telephones

Main 105

A5247

Home A 1670
B'r'dy 1370

Members Goldfield Stock Exch.

Ernest Kennedy & Co.

Mines, Mining Stock &
Real Estate

128 W. Sixth St. Grosse Bldg.

Branch Offices at Goldfield and Manhattan

E. S. TOMBLIN }
C. A. STILSON } Managers

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SAVINGS BANK

Oldest in Southern California

UNION TRUST BUILDING
Fourth and Spring Streets

When the new banking room in the Security Building at Fifth and Spring Streets is completed, which will be on or about December 1st, 1907, the Southern California Savings Bank and the Security Savings Bank will be consolidated, and will thereafter transact business in the name of the

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

The two banks will have 45,000 depositors, and resources of over \$23,000,000.00

4 per cent interest paid on term deposits

Fullerton votes October 29 on an issue of \$80,000, street improvement bonds.

The Consuela Mining Company has authorized a bonded indebtedness of \$650,000.

Hermosa Beach votes October 26, on an issue of \$1000, for school purposes.

Covina votes November 4, on an issue of \$60,000, school bonds.

Pasadena must vote on its lighting bonds in November or December, as well as on school bonds. Estimates of the amount needed for the lighting bonds is from \$194,000 to \$250,000; for schools, \$50,000.

A proposition is on in Glendale to issue bonds for \$40,000 for a lighting plant. It is proposed to pay \$21,000 for the plant owned by L. C. Brand, and to spend the remainder in extensions and improvements.

The Episcopal Church of Santa Monica proposes to issue \$10,000 in bonds for improving its property.

Foster's Magazine

Volume X

OCTOBER, 1907

No. 2

Would You Like to Share in the
Enormous Profits

of the
200-Ton Smelter of the
Pacific Reduction Company?

If so, buy some of the 20-YEAR 6%
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD COUPON
BONDS, offered for a limited time only, a
Bonus of 100% of the stock of said company.

If you realize the enormous dividends paid by smelters, you will write at once for our magazine, which tells all about this offer. *Write today.*

FOSTER BROTHERS

Suite 516 Bumiller Building

430 South Broadway Los Angeles, Cal.

In the Literary World

The volume of some 340 pages, entitled "The Brahmans, Deists and Muslims of India," by J. C. Oman, formerly professor of natural science in the Government College at Lahore (Philadelphia, G. W. Jacobs & Co.), throws no light on the political and but little light on the economic condition of the vast population—nearly three hundred millions—comprised within the Anglo-Indian Empire. The book is devoted mainly to an examination of the two principal religions, both in their theoretical and their practical aspects. There is much of value in the book, especially the chapters allotted to the caste system and the marriage customs of India, surveyed from the point of view of one possessing the advantage of long personal observation.

Before discussing, however, the origin, the principal features and the political and economic aspects of the caste system as it exists in India, we may do well to clarify our judgment by recalling the extent to which caste survives in the Western world. It is undeniable that even in Europe certain genuine hereditary caste distinctions have at various times been maintained by law, and are to be found there even at the present day. One much derided peculiarity of the Hindu caste system is the hereditary character of trades and occupations, yet it is a fact that at certain epochs European law has compelled men to keep, generation after generation, to the calling of their fathers, without the option of change. To this day, and especially in continental Europe, there exists between the different grades of the social scale a matrimonial taboo, such as that of the landed proprie-

tors or that of the learned professions or that of those connected with mercantile affairs and trade pursuits; who "marries beneath her" is rejected of the class in which she was born, and is regarded with an aversion and a contempt far greater than they feel for any born member of the class to which she has descended. Men who marry women of inferior social grades suffer in a similar way, though by no means to the same extent as do women. Yet it may be noted that among the very exclusive German ruling class and higher aristocracy, a mesalliance on the part of a prince or great noble is visited with the greatest penalties, including social ostracism and deprivation of rights. Herein obviously we have caste prejudice strongly displayed. Besides the social barriers arising out of birth, opulence, knowledge or occupation, there are others due to religious differences, which are serious, often insuperable obstacles to inter-marriage.

Among the books published this month by Charles Scribner's Sons were Edith Wharton's story, "The Fruit of the Tree;" Henry S. Van Dyke's new book, "Days Off," consisting of stories and essays on life out of doors; F. Hopkinson Smith's new book, "The Romance of an Old Fashioned Gentleman," a most charming tale; Thomas Nelson Page's book of stories entitled "Under the Crust;" and a new and beautifully illustrated edition of George W. Cable's, "The Grandissimes."

Mr. John R. Spears, whose important "History of Our Navy," in five volumes, is

an accepted authority on the subject, and whose brief account called "A Short History of the American Navy" is equally well known, has prepared another book on this subject. It is to be called "A History of the United States Navy," and will be published in one volume, which will be illustrated. It will cover the entire history of the Navy down to the present day, and he

The Car of Destiny

By C. N. and A. M. Williamson

A most delightful and exciting dual life story, teeming with incidents encountered on an exhilarating motor chase across Spain. The scenes are contemporary with the recent royal marriage. The magnificent description of the coronation bullfight, with the unexpected, highly dramatic climax, fittingly culminates this spectacular story. Critics declare this to be the best of the Williamson romances. Price \$1.35.

CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS & WELCH CO.

Successors to Stoll & Thayer Co.

"THE BIG BOOK STORE" 252 S. SPRING ST

CALIFORNIA MILITARY ACADEMY

SANTA MONICA, CAL.

MAJOR E. H. BAKER, Superintendent
BARTLETT R. BISHOP, A. B., Principa.

Boarding and Day School for Boys
Fits for all colleges, scientific schools
and for business. Fall Term begins
Sept. 25, 1907. Catalog on application.

has embodied in it much new information which has only recently become available.

The variety and interest of the essays included in Professor Brander Matthews' new book, "Inquiries and Opinions" (Charles Scribner's Sons), which has just been published, is shown by the table of contents. There is an essay on "Literature in the New Century," a keen and hopeful analysis of the spirit which governs the literature of the day. One on "The Supreme Leaders," discusses the few greatest names in the various arts and the principles which justify their selection. "An Apology for Technic" is a delightful expression of the title, and "The Art of the State Manager," an interesting and valuable description of the duties and possibilities which that most difficult office implies. In "Old Friends with New Faces" he comments on the various forms in which certain striking incidents or artifices have been used by different masters of fiction, and in "The Literary Merit of our Latter Day Drama" discusses the true relation of literary quality to the Drama. "Ibsen the Playwright" as well as "The Modern Novel and the Modern Play" are other examples of Professor Matthews' keen and discerning judgment and criticism and comment by one of the most agreeable and able essayists of the day.

Frank B. Long Piano. Unequalled in tone.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

LOS ANGELES, California.
October 23rd, 1907.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of COUNTRY CLUB PARK will be held at the offices of the Company, Nos. 103-104 Security Building, 142 West Fifth street, Los Angeles, California, on Thursday, November 7th, 1907, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ROBERT MARSH,
Secretary.

Oct 26 2t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Adaline L. New, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Adaline L. New, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator of the estate of Adaline L. New, deceased, at office of Frank C. Prescott, Room 1, No. 118, Court Street, Los Angeles, in the County of Los Angeles.

Dated this 21st day of Oct., A. D. 1907.

ALEXANDER A. F. NEW,

Administrator estate of Adaline L. New, deceased.
Oct.26-5t date of first publication Oct 26, '07.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.

LAND OFFICE,

Los Angeles, Cal.,

Sept., 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Chester Galgani of Santa Monica, Cal., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 11125 made June 13, 1906, for the E. 1/2 of S.E. 1/4, Section 24, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S.B.M., and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, at Los Angeles, California on December 6, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: J. U. Henry, William D. Reynolds, Daniel E. Fletcher, Claude M. Allen, all of Santa Monica, Cal.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.
Oct.12-5t.—Date of first publication Oct.12-1907.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,

Los Angeles, California,

September 10, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Jennie A. Bristol of Sherman, County of Los Angeles, State of California, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. —, for the purchase of the E. 1/2 of S.E. 1/4 S.W. 1/4 of S.E. 1/4 of Section No. 26, in Township No. 1 S., Range No. 19 W., S.B.M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Los Angeles, Cal., on Monday the 23rd day of December, 1907.

She names as witnesses: Albert M. Montgomery of Santa Monica, Cal., Marion Decker, Charles M. Decker, James A. Decker, all of Los Angeles, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 23rd day of December, 1907.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.
Oct.19-10t.—Date of first publication Oct.19-07.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,

Los Angeles, California,

September 27th, 1907

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Charles E. Haas, of Hollywood, county of Los Angeles, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No. —, for the purchase of the N.W. 1/4 of the N.E. 1/4 of Section No. 27, and the S.W. 1/4 of the S.E. 1/4, of Section No. 22, in Township No. 1 S., Range No. 19 W., S.B.M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at Los Angeles, California, on Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1907.

He names as witnesses: Marion Decker, Santa Monica, Cal., Freeman Kincaid, Elmer Kincaid, Ralph Kincaid, all of Los Angeles, California.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 18th day of December, 1907.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.
Oct.5-07-2t.—Date of first publication Oct.5-07

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF PLACE OF BUSINESS.

Pursuant to the written consent of the holders of more than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the CARSE COMPANY (a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of California), which consent has been duly filed in the office of said corporation in the Town of Long Beach (heretofore the Town of San Pedro) in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, on the 26th day of September, 1907, and pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, duly called and held at the said office of said corporation on the 7th day of September, 1907, at which meeting more than quorum of the Directors of said corporation were present:

NOTICE is hereby given that the principal place of business of said corporation, will on the 25th day of October, 1907, be changed and removed from the Town of Long Beach, (heretofore known as San Pedro), in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, to the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, after which date the principal place of business of said corporation will be in the said City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California.

This notice is published by order of the Board of Directors of said Carse Company.

Dated, Long Beach, California, September 25th, 1907.

MABLE CARSE,
Secretary of Carse Company.

Oct.5-3t.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior.

LAND OFFICE,

Los Angeles, California,

September 30, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Freeman W. Kincaid of Santa Monica, Cal., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead Entry No. 11158 made August 13, 1906, for the S.W. 1/4 of N.W. 1/4 of Section 26, and Lot 5, S.E. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4, N.E. 1/4 of S.E. 1/4 of Section 27, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver, at Los Angeles, Cal. on November 29, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz: Marion Decker, James Decker, I. S. Colyer, Ernest Decker, all of Santa Monica, Cal.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.
Oct.19-5t.—Date of first publication Oct.19-07.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,

Los Angeles, California,

September 11th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," Ferd Tetzloff of Chatsworth, in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. —, for the purchase of the Lot 1, of Section No. 23, in Township No. 2, N. of Range No. 17 W., S.B.M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Los Angeles, California, on Thursday the 5th day of December, 1907.

He names as witnesses: August Schweikhard, Ramon Miranda, Swan Paulson, and F. A. Graves, all of Chatsworth, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 5th day of December, 1907.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.
Sept.28-10t.—Date of first publication Sept.28-07.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 21, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Edward A. Mellus of Santa Monica Mountain, Cal., has filed notice of his intention to make final commutation proof in support of his claim, viz.: Homestead entry No. 11,079, made for the N.E. 1/4 section 29, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S.B.M., and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Los Angeles, Cal., on November 18, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land, viz:

J. J. Mellus of Los Angeles, Cal.; W. D. Newell of Carrell Canyon, Cal.; Joe Hunter of Los Vergines Ranch, Cal.; S. T. Alexander of San Fernando, Cal.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT,

Register.

Sept 28-5t. Date of first publication Sept 28-1907.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior,

LAND OFFICE,

Los Angeles, Cal..

August 13th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that Axel A. Ahlroth, of Calabasas, Cal., has filed notice of his intention to make final Commutation proof in support of his claim, viz: Homestead entry No. 10843 made June 13, 1905 for the Lot 4, S.W. 1/4 of N.W. 1/4, and W. 1/2 of S.W. 1/4, Section 3, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S.B.M., and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver at Los Angeles, Cal. on October 29th, 1907.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of the land, viz: Anton Weber, of Los Angeles, Cal., William Gleason, Walter Stunt and Thomas Lyons, all of Calabasas, Cal.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.
Sept. 21-07-5t.—Date of first publication, Sept. 21-07.

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